

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXI

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NO. 11

LIGHT
on
mechanized
BUILDING



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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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Magazine Chat

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H. S. Person
Sumner H. Slichter
W. F. Shaw
Selig Perlman
Otto S. Beyer
Arthur Suffern
Allan Coggeshall
William Haber

We wrote in Magazine Chat for October that no member had corrected our error in the date of the fall of the Bastille. However, soon after we went to press, Louis Gilles, of L. U. 794, Chicago, wrote:

"I read in the WORKER, September issue, page 444, that the Bastille fell July 14, 1793. This is an error; our ancestors took the Bastille July 14, 1789."

Despite the heavy economic duties of union members and the constant pressure of the economic struggle, they always find time to do the fraternal thing. Brother Sid Campbell is ill in a hospital at Toronto. He has been lying on a bed for 22 weeks as a result of an automobile accident, and he may not be out by Christmas. We are sure his many friends will want to remember him. His address is:

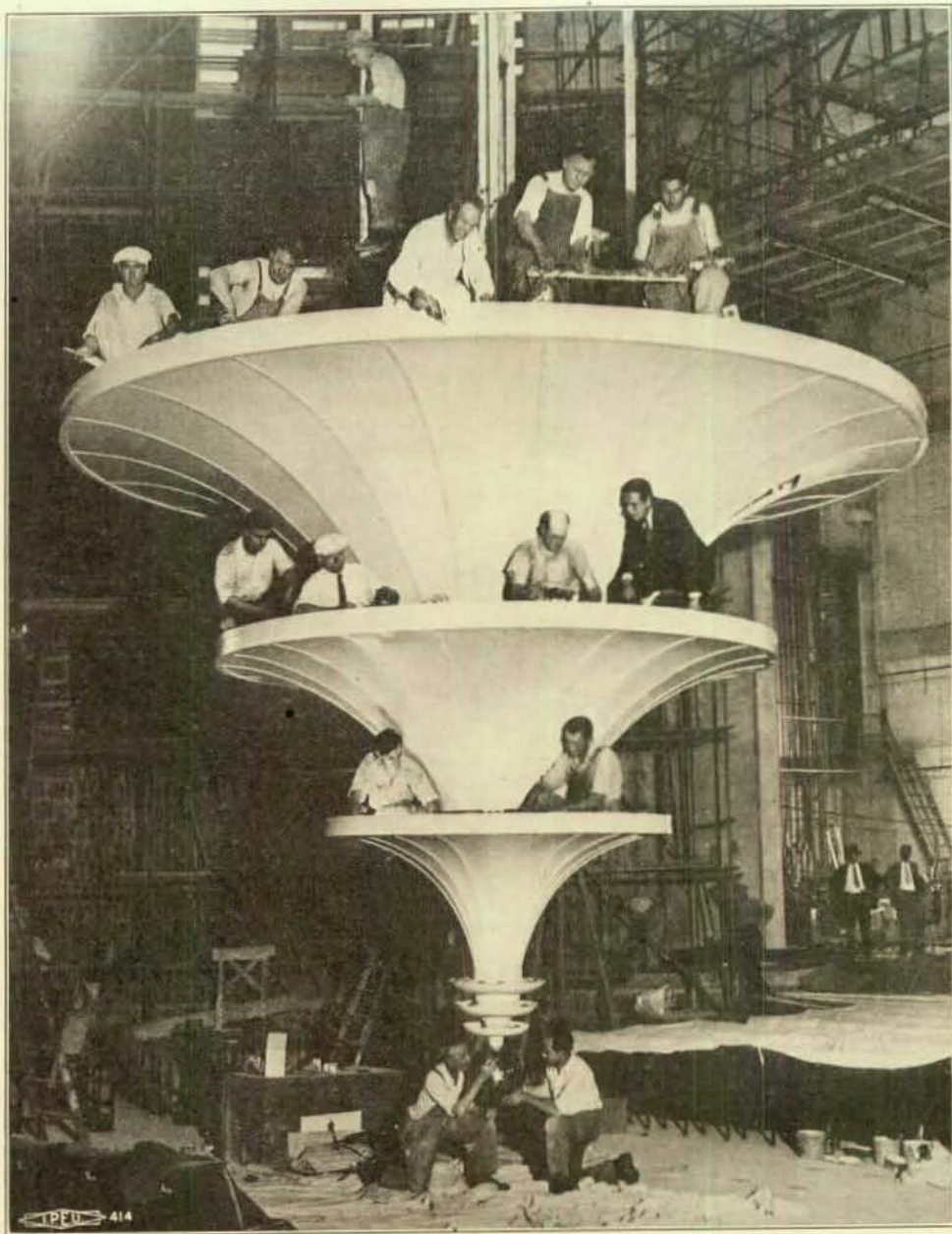
G. S. Campbell,
Ward D, Toronto General
Hospital,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Max Glassel, L. U. 3, cites technological unemployment as a result of letting things drift.

Frank Farrand, press secretary, of L. U. 77, Seattle, and special contributor, believes that J. D. Ross, superintendent of Seattle's Municipal Light Plant, has written an interesting and important book. Its title is "New Views of Space, Matter and Time," and is published by the Gateway Printing Company, Seattle, Washington. Farrand comments: "This is written by an inside wireman who with only a high school education has attained by constant study a position of authority as an engineer and scientist."

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GREATEST CHANDELIER IN THE WORLD NOW HANGS IN RADIO CITY

(Top row, standing) Dion LaPorte; Peter Ruppel, Charles Blaug (electricians); (second row) George Peters, William Fountain, foreman; Joseph Keating, and Mr. Gunnison, member of firm and designer of fixtures; (third row) Maurice Rubenstein, C. E. Rothschild; (floor) William Riley, Jacob Rosen.

(See page 527)



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Labor and Other Economic Groups

IN THE old penny-thrillers the boy hero was always getting into tight places. He was invariably saved by thinking fast, keeping cool, and acting decisively. Threat against self-preservation is reputed to be a good whetter of wits. Men who live a life of ease are supposed not to think easily and well, and per contra men who face danger are supposed to have brains which function acceptably.

This should go for groups, too. The frequent rightness of labor as compared with more parasitic elements in the community may be put down to the hard principle that labor has to be right. It doesn't dare to be wrong, because bread-and-butter and the life it sustains is involved.

In the September Electrical Workers Journal, we took occasion to stress the fact that something like a battle for self-preservation lies before the building trades and the building industry as it now exists. This battle is symbolized by the formation of a large corporation to market steel houses—fabricated like automobiles on a mass production basis, and sold on the installment plan for less than \$3,500. That steel houses may not become the general favorites expected by their promoters—is not important. The important thing is that the scheme implies deep, fundamental change. Some form of fabricated house is likely to take hold. Moreover, labor-destroying devices are likely to be installed on a wider scale throughout the industry—money-makers will see to that. In short, with a demand for better housing on a broad scale will come a demand for the industrialization of the building industry, with all the fixings, high pressure salesmanship and advertising, standardization, destruction of individuality, labor-destroying machinery, elimination of craft, etc.

In this number of the Journal we are continuing this discussion—by economists, contractors, labor men, and trade association representatives. All of these important observers believe that cheaper housing is inevitable, and with it industrialization.

The important point for this organization, and for other unions—is not that industrialization is going to come, but how is it going to come.

It is apparent that money-makers intent on capitalizing public need and public sentiment for housing are not going to take unionism into consideration. They indeed would welcome any vicissitude, any variation of trend, any happy grouping of economic circumstances that would put unionism to battle to preserve itself. They know well enough that unions in the building industry are strong and resourceful, fortified by collective skill, and may well be said to form the backbone of the American labor movement.

They have sought to injure this movement by court attacks, flank open-shop drives, slander campaigns, unsuccessfully.

They take the position now that what they could not accomplish by attacks, they can now accomplish by technology. They will let new currents of "progress" carry the old-fashioned, backward craft union movement to the scrap heap.

In these circumstances, there are three courses open to building industrial workers:

- (1) Resist the new forces.
- (2) Exert enough power to have the changes managed, and introduced gradually.

- (3) Accept complete industrialization at once and control through unionization.

The case for resistance is not a strong one. In the statements we are publishing elsewhere in this number, it is taken for granted by all the writers that it is hopeless to resist economic change. Unions who have done it, have perished. Yet there is resistance and resistance. It may not be possible for the building trades unions to oppose industrialization, but they can postpone it, force its slow arrival until needed adjustments are made.

We note with satisfaction that the Ladies Garment Workers union was intelligent and social enough to secure a concession from the industry. In the New York cloak and suit industry, it is stipulated that employers who make use of electrically operated pressing machines shall pay \$8 weekly for every one used into an unemployment fund to aid out-of-work pressers. It was only through resistance to the trend that the machine was made to yield a social return.

The case for managed introduction of machinery is, we think, the strongest. This must come through the co-operation of all groups in the industry. We have already stated our point of view in this regard, in the September issue, thus:

"The community way of accomplishing industrialization would be to call into conference every element concerned; namely, workers and their unions, contractors, jobbers, architects, engineers and home builders, along with bankers and industrialists. A plan would then evolve to take care of the interests of each of these groups with evolutionary effort to accomplish the aim of low cost housing, consistent with good taste and sound construction, providing home values as well as shelter for the owner."

The outlook is not altogether favorable to managed industrialization for the simple reason that the moneymakers most interested in industrialization are bitterly anti-union. Yet this fact is not insurmountable.

If the building trades unions face industrialization together with union employers, there are enough members, intelligence and power involved that a group of manufacturers could not long withstand this mobilized influence.

A conference of building industry interests to consider industrialization and its related problems could and should be held.

Finally, the third course appears to offer the most difficulty. If the building trades are to accept industrialization completely and swiftly, in the hope of controlling it, it means that they must organize four or five large anti-union industries. It is easy to maintain that labor should do this. To do it is another matter.

The whole question of organization of anti-union industries has been clouded in this country by the assumption it is labor's job alone. It is not labor's job merely. It is the job of all liberal elements in the community, the church, the liberal press, the farmers, if you will, and liberal governments. With the help of the state labor can organize steel, autos, electrical manufacturing, pullman cars, and all other of the industries who continually fought organization. Without the state—or with the state actively against the union—labor can do nothing.

These are problems which should be frankly faced, discussed, and met by union craftsmen. They involve the very basic nature of unionism, and they go to the vital question of union advancement and union preservation.

Trained Men Comment on Plan to

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL has received comments from important men upon questions developing out of proposed industrialization of building industry.

NATIONAL HOUSING COMMISSION URGED

Dr. Lewis L. Lorwin, economist, suggests that as building takes on character of public utility, a government body devoted to housing interests exclusively should be formed.

The articles in the September number of your JOURNAL on the industrialization of building are poignantly interesting. They deal in a large way with a vital issue and are vibrant with a sincere feeling of concern for the human and social elements involved.

If I may venture to comment on your articles more specifically, I should say that three major questions are involved: First, what kind of housing is best for the American people? Second, by what methods of construction, financing, etc., can such housing be provided most effectively and economically? And, third, what part should organized labor play in carrying out such a housing program?

I am not prepared to say whether steel houses are desirable or practicable. We should be open-minded on the subject and encourage experimentation with all kinds of materials. But I share in your feeling that the question should not be decided on partial or extraneous grounds. In housing more than anything else we have a reflection of the peculiar contrasts of our civilization. The houses of the masses of the people lag far behind the comfort and aesthetic satisfactions which our civilization is capable of affording today. In no other sphere has the exclusive concentration on profit-making been so destructive of individual happiness and social morality. We should therefore approach the problem not from the point of view of the opportunities it offers to any one industry to expand or of any industrial groups to make profits, but from the point of view of what is socially most desirable.

It may interest you to know that within the last few weeks I received a letter from a friend in Germany bearing on the same question. It seems that some architects in Germany have been very much concerned about the unsatisfactory way in which housing facilities have been provided for the mass of the people without adequate concern for what is at present technically possible and desirable in view of the new concepts of living that are developing. These architects are trying to arouse public interest in the larger possibilities of housing on a basis which would place

Economists, builders, engineers and labor men view trend as symbolized by steel houses. Creation of National Housing Commission proposed.

the social interests above those of private gain.

I understand your concern about new schemes or plans which proceed from a bias against trade unionism and which definitely propose to break up the unions in the building trades. At the present time, we have no substitute in any country for trade unions as institutions serving the economic and social interests of the workers. But it is my understanding that most of the trade unions definitely accept the idea that their progress must be based upon the acceptance of necessary technical changes. More than that, it seems to me that the trade unions can assure for themselves a permanent place in our changing economic society by accepting responsibility for facilitating whatever technical changes are desirable regardless of the difficult readjustments which they may make necessary in trade union structure and functions.

It is only human that no group should like to see its skill destroyed or impaired. We should not expect a surgeon to welcome a machine that would make automatic operations for appendicitis. An impairment of skill inevitably means some fall in the market value of the services rendered. But the trade unions are capable of reconciling this conflict by seeing to it that technical changes are

introduced with due consideration for their interests and that whatever decline in wage rates may be involved is compensated for through regularity of employment, steady hours, economic security, and a larger share of social income.

Would it be practical to suggest that the building trades unions assume the initiative in organizing a national housing commission which would have the purposes suggested? We are obviously going through a stage of development in which all industries have to be re-examined from top to bottom and readjusted to new conditions. Private committees are being formed to investigate the railroad situation, to study the farming problem, and so on. Would not a similar procedure in relation to housing be desirable and practical?

LEWIS L. LORWIN,
Economist, Brookings Institution.

PLANNING NECESSARY

H. S. Person, managing director, Taylor Society, indicates a solution for "unregulated individualistic economy."

I agree completely with the union criticism that the movement for industrialization of houses is one stimulated by builders and fabricators of housing materials; that the motive is profits and not the social interest; and that it raises a question of public policy which should be sanctioned only after studies and conferences representative of all interests, including crafts dependent upon the present technology of housing.

On the other hand, I believe any craft, like any business, must face the problem of technical obsolescence, must adjust to it, and must adopt a policy of controlling technical change rather than opposing it. There may, or there may not, be something of social advantage in some degree of industrialization of housing. Research and experiment only can give us the answer, which must take into consideration the socially negative effects of the process of change, even if socially positive effects after the change are expected.

It is for these reasons I have taken a stand for some form of national planning of industrial development. The forward march of technical improvement cannot be resisted, but that march should not be determined by the opportunity for profit making in an unregulated individualistic economy. It should be determined by the social values involved—plus and minus—and these social values must be studied and formulated by some compact body of representatives of the collective whole.

H. S. PERSON,
*Managing Director,
Taylor Society.*



LEWIS L. LORWIN
Author of "Labor and Internationalism"

Industrialize Building Industry by Force

INSISTS ON CONFERENCE METHOD

Sumner H. Slichter, author of "Modern Economic Society," widely accepted book on economics, forecasts future.

The articles are unusually interesting and extraordinarily timely. Industrialization is bound to come in the building trades and it will come sooner because of the present depression. It will mean mass erection of houses, and to a large extent, it will mean their fabrication in factories. It will probably affect residential construction far more than commercial or industrial. The very fact that the revival of commercial and industrial construction will be slow will lead the makers of building materials to do all in their power to stimulate residential construction. Building codes will have to be changed to permit the use of new materials and new methods of construction. If they are not changed, residential building will go to the suburbs which provide satisfactory codes. The present steel houses may or may not be satisfactory. It is a safe guess that they contain undiscovered defects. Nevertheless, I am confident that in one form or another mass production of shelter is on the way.

All of this leads to the conclusion that the essential problem which faces the building trades unions is, not how to stop industrialism, but how to participate in it. Shall it be permitted to come simply as the result of unplanned and unguided economic forces? Or can the transition be guided and controlled so as to keep the cost at a minimum? The Electrical Workers Journal hits the nail squarely on the head when it says: "The community way of accomplishing industrialization would be to call into conference every element concerned; namely, workers and their unions, contractors, jobbers, architects, engineers and home builders, along with bankers and industrialists. A plan would then evolve to take care of the interests of each of these groups with evolutionary effort to accomplish the aim of low cost housing, consistent with good taste and sound construction, providing home values as well as shelter for the owner." With this statement, I cordially agree. After two centuries of industrial revolution is it not high time we recognize that change is bound to produce misery and degradation unless it is controlled and intelligently directed and unless men are assisted to adjust themselves to the new conditions? Is it not high time that we recognize clearly that few forms of industrial waste bulk larger than the unnecessary costs of progress and that few economic problems are more important or more difficult than

Believe labor will have to make adjustments. Day of static policy is past. Strong endorsement given to conference plan of handling problem.

this problem of how to control change so that it will occur less wastefully and will inflict less misery.

SUMNER H. SLICHTER,
Professor of Economics,
Harvard School of Business Administration.

TRADE ASSOCIATION HEAD APPROVES

W. F. Shaw, Trade Extension Manager, National Lumbermen's Association, believes there should be wider co-operation of all the elements in the building industry. He foresees low-priced housing development.

I have read these articles and have no hesitation in saying that I genuinely approve of the position taken. I expect to make a report this week to a group of hardwood manufacturers in which I take a position quite in line with the argument advanced by those who write for your JOURNAL.

We are pleased to note that our line of reasoning is so similar, because we believe that the time will come when it may be necessary and desirable for a



SUMNER H. SLICHTER
Author of "Modern Economic Society"

number of us to unite in support of a program which will not cheapen the standing of the laborer personally, or of the material with which he works. In many respects we have common interests, and I think we ought to keep each other well enough advised of what is being done to permit action which will support our mutual interests.

W. F. SHAW,
Trade Extension Manager,
National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

Mr. Shaw in his address to which he refers makes the following significant statement:

"Individual effort alone is costly, full of duplications, and generally ineffective. In meeting national problems it is the best known way of 'scratching the surface' only. * * *

"The lumber industry's aggressive search for new markets has caused it to increase its efforts in a field already characterized by unusual inter-industry competition, housing. If the small, low-cost home is successfully developed, there will be a potential market for over 250,000 houses annually, to say nothing of the fact that 1,636 architects are reported to have \$28,000,000 in modernizing projects now under planning, and \$40,000,000 more in the progress stage. The building industry is now building a city in one year the size of Omaha or Dayton. The current rate of residential building activity indicates for 1932 about \$340,000,000 in contracts for the entire country. This is less than \$3.00 per capita; it is even less than annual fire loss in this class of buildings. Sustained confidence is the principal factor essential to resumption of building at a more satisfactory rate than that now current. Certain encouraging factors are to be noted which point to increased residential building activity in 1933. * * *

"Hardwood markets in building construction can be legislated out of existence by impractical city building laws just as easily as can softwoods.

"In the New York City Building Code alone there are pending proposals, either to exclude the use of wood or to demand the fireproofing of wood for top flooring, trim, doors, office partitions, paneling, built-in cabinets, and other woodwork. Only organized lumber trade extension has stood between hardwood manufacturers and the laws which might take away these markets. It must continue to do so, if you have any intention of holding these markets. This is a type of service which individual companies are not in position to render. * * *

"There has been an avalanche of publicity unloosened to support unlimited research effort to popularize the new trend in small house architecture, to put on a one-sided battle between the tradi-

tional and the 'moderne.' Even the architects are dazed. One warns against 'throwing away the heritage of the past'; another urges 'creating in the spirit of today.' Modern group housing, designed without regard to traditional background, has been called 'a lot of glass filing cabinets placed end to end.' But neither criticism nor praise can destroy the fact that there is a keen competition among building material groups to develop a new small house architecture, each group intent on capitalizing interesting uses of its materials. To ignore this trend would be foolish. To follow it fatuously, forsaking our traditional heritages, would be even more foolish. One prominent trade journal in its September issue has stated its position thus:

"Because the metal house is something new, it is not expected to look like existing houses and many derive a specious interest from its peculiar design . . . It is low and flat, and with its colored metal exterior, looks like nothing so much as an overgrown sardine can set down in the landscape . . . the storage space is totally inadequate, about five feet square, a tight fit for the baby carriage and lawn mower . . . in the bedrooms small 'cases' have been provided in lieu of closets . . ."

"It has seemed to us that our job was to plan and produce the small house that Americans want, with costs lowered by better planning, and built with crafts and wage standards and distribution channels unimpaired. There is more to this problem of low cost housing than the fact that an inventor states a five-room house of electrically welded steel and glass can be erected in nine days (Chicago Tribune, April 23, 1932) and that later when machine mass production gets into full swing, it will take only two days. It is interesting to know that another house is so fabricated as to make it physically possible to throw it together in 11 minutes. This savors of packing house methods but it by no means assures consumer acceptance of the house and willingness to live in it and call it home."

AUTHOR COMMENTS

Selig Perlman, author of "A Theory of the American Labor Movement," tersely criticizes the trend.

I find myself thoroughly in accord with your evaluation of the menace of super-industrialization in the building industry. That prospect repels me equally as a consumer and from the social standpoint.

S. PERLMAN,
University of Wisconsin.

SUPPORTS INDIVIDUALITY

Otto S. Beyer, Jr., noted engineer, believes that labor should protect not only craft of the worker but craftsmanship in construction.

It is well that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is on the alert in respect to the proposal to put the home construction industry on a super-manufacturing basis. Of late years, and in spite of real estate subdividers and jerry house contractors, there has been a healthy revival of individual home building in keeping with that good taste in appearance and comfort in living which characterized the simple and restful homes of colonial days. That this tendency should now be menaced by a type of standardized metal house construction which would reduce to a minimum the average home owner's opportunity to give expression to his imagination is exceedingly unfortunate. If ever permitted to develop, mechanized home construction would still further aggravate that characteristically American evil, namely "utensilitis"—that is, doing with "hickies" and "gadgets" what should be done with hand, eye and brain. I for one sincerely hope that the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will succeed in saving the home as much for the home owner as a human being as for the home builder as a craftsman. For it to go the way of all steel and become a machine would be just about the crowning touch to our machine civilization. All that would then be left for the grand capitalist mechanizers to do would be to start chromium plating the road to Heaven.

OTTO S. BEYER,
Consulting Engineer.



ARTHUR E. SUFFERN
Co-author of "Economic Principles and Progress".

CHURCH ECONOMIST REBELS

Arthur Suffern, research agent of Federal Council of Churches finds trend not pleasing.

It seems to me unlikely that the steel house movement will go over big. Unfortunately, through high pressure salesmanship some people are likely to be induced to experiment with them. However, the articles present very effectively the disadvantages which will be encountered and they should be given wide circulation. It is the disadvantages which will count in counteracting the scheme rather than any consideration of the effects which the scheme would have on the building trades. If steel houses cannot be provided at much if any lower costs that will also militate against their introduction.

ARTHUR SUFFERN,
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

WARM FOR CONFERENCE METHOD

Allan Coggeshall, a leading contractor of New York, believes that all problems can be met by co-operation.

It seems to me that the articles set forth the problem in a very clear and sound manner. We must all recognize, of course, that the Americans are industrial minded, and that as time goes on, there will be a continuous development of labor-saving machines and devices and our problem is, I believe, to work along with such a situation so that whatever develops, may be a means of sane process of evolution and not to permit our general trends to be upset by what might be called "revolution."

I like very much the thought expressed in the first article where you speak of the "community way of accomplishing industrialization" involving the sitting down together of representatives of all the interests involved. That is a theme which I believe should be played up more and more.

At the convention shortly to be held by the Electragists in Kansas City, the subject of making a canvass of the special local rules that obtain in various communities is to be discussed and perhaps some definite action will be taken in this direction.

The idea is to canvass a wide reach of the country and to discover, if possible, if there is not some uniformity in the special rules which different communities have found it necessary to set up in the interests of combating objectionable features in National Code trends.

There are a number of indications, I believe, looking toward the advancement of the "community idea" as you call it,

(Continued on page 562)

Electrical Worker Hits Unintelligent Action

By W. J. LIVERSAGE, L. U. No. 83, Los Angeles, California

THE effort to industrialize the building trades industry with a new product, creates a pivotal period in the history of our organization, and this innovation must be met not with tom toms and ballyhoo, but with ordinary common sense. The charge of the Light Brigade was magnificent but it was not war—Emerson once said something about a mouse trap—the British worker opposed the introduction of the steam engine in industry and the farmer who first bought a tractor soon owned the farm cultivated by a team of mules. It is well that we remember these things, for it may give us a clear idea of what we are facing.

If the plan to revolutionize the building industry will supply a social need, that plan is going to succeed, regardless of what the building trades unions or anyone else thinks about it. We may as well get that straight and not hypnotize ourselves into any other frame of mind.

Manufacturers Smart

The argument that this drive is directed by financiers with the object of making profits is no argument at all because private capital is the basis of our economic structure and if the product offered supplies a social need it must also supply a profit for the producers, that is how we secure capital for new industries. We may not agree with this theory, but the principle is still **supposed** to be operating and we must build around it. The fact that they have not consulted the public about their individual tastes, desires, etc., is another piece of bunk. What manufacturer of a national commodity ever consulted the public about their desires. They have always been smart enough to anticipate what we would buy and this "tin shack" will be no exception.

The scheme involves the replacement of the present group of builders and contractors. Well, I don't think it will be distressing information to union men in many localities to learn that some of the present group of contractors are to be replaced. While it is true there are contractors in scattered communities who have tried to operate along lines that would create a balanced social organism, and we must render every possible assistance to them, yet I think it would not be difficult to prove that the majority of the building contractors are a menace to society and the sooner they are replaced the better off we will be.

Huge-Sounding Bunk Taboo

It is also stated that the scheme involves the replacement of the present group of workers and this is what interests us. One thing is certain they must have workers and if we are to be cast aside and a new group brought into the industry there must be a reason for

Social needs placed above group interests, he says. Believes union capable of meeting any emergency.

it and before we can start any program we must know why we are being replaced. High-sounding platitudes will not answer the question. Emotional appeals will produce no results. It may be that we are following a mirage and not on the main road. Whatever it is let's find out the truth. This is the time to tell the members what they need to be told.

If this is a scheme to further enslave the workers and we can not devise ways and means to protect ourselves, we have no excuse for being in existence. If our basic structure is not suited to meet the changing needs, let's get busy and change things. Let's not fool ourselves, financiers and bankers know, as well as we, that our present condition is the result of concentrated activity on production. With no attention to the fundamentals of distribution they fully realize they must build up a consuming market at

home. They don't need anybody to tell them if the boat sinks, they will be on deck and they also know she can be kept afloat either by legislation or organization, as legislation is dangerous for them it is reasonable to assume that it will be organization.

And the question for us to determine is how our organization can aid in the upbuilding of a new social order. We have young men with old ideas and old men with young ideas. But what we need is men of vision, for where there is no vision the people perish.

Constructive Leadership Needed

Leadership in every line of endeavor is on trial; people are milling around trying to find a wind break, confidence is lost. But that does not mean that constructive leadership will not be recognized. It will be recognized no matter from what source it comes.

We have recently revised our constitution which centralizes power in our International Office. This is as it should be. With business being organized more and more on a national scale it will be impossible for individual units to protect their interests without a central guiding authority. But this mandate

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World's Greatest Chandelier

The world's largest chandelier, twenty-five feet in diameter, set in place by members of Local Union No. 3, in the International Music Hall on the Radio City side of Rockefeller Center, was designed by Foster Gunnison of Cox, Nostrand & Gunnison, of Brooklyn. Fifteen men were engaged for a period of one week assembling the hundreds of parts that go to make up the colossal lighting fixture.

So carefully were all of the engineering details worked out that only 18 minutes were required to finally raise the six and a half ton chandelier to the ceiling and secure it in place, Mr. Gunnison stated. While the chandelier was elevated to a point 95 feet above the floor level, constant telephone communication was maintained between crews of workmen stationed on the ground, above the ceiling and within the fixture.

For the past three months over 100 men were engaged in the Brooklyn studios of Cox, Nostrand & Gunnison, lighting engineers, working out the complicated design and engineering details as well as in the manufacturing and fabrication of the many items that compose the fixture. Over four miles of special electric wire were used. More than 800 special colored lamps and mirror reflecting flood lights produce 104,000 watts in various combinations of blue, green, red and amber.

In addition to this, 26 special flood lights, burning 2,000 watts each, employ an entirely new method of lighting the orchestra. These lights are remotely controlled from the orchestra pit and bathe the orchestra in various color tones, so that the orchestra itself becomes a part of the action on the stage.

In conjunction with the intricate lighting effect from the fixture is a series of 300 reflectors placed above the ceiling and projecting strong light beams down through as many tiny holes in the ceiling. An entirely new sensation of light combinations are produced by the crossing and blending of the downward beams of light with the upward beams of light.

Mr. Gunnison, a young lighting specialist of Brooklyn, was awarded the contract to build the chandelier following a canvass of lighting specialists that extended over all the important nations of Europe and America.

Besides those who are shown at work on the chandelier (see frontispiece), the following men were employed:

George M. Somers, Benedict Morstatt, Joseph Clancey, George MacKintosh, David Lazarus, George E. Bellows, William J. Kennedy, Peter F. Gilchrist, Richard Gilhooley, John B. Lust, John J. O'Hare, Duncan F. Donald, John C. Fanning, John P. Elliott, Edward Elliott, Louis Nannes.

What Should Worker Demand in His House?

FAMILIES have been forced to double up in living quarters. In this sense, every dwelling has become a potential tenement. If the depression lifts, there is little doubt that this creates a great "saved-up" reservoir of residential building, which will greatly lift the gloom which hangs over the building industry. Then, too, the movement for slum clearance is destined to get under way; in short, residential building is likely to hold the centre of the stage for many years.

It is sensible, therefore, to ask what should the average American workman-citizen ask in a house which he is going to own?

What can the wage earner expect to receive if he buys a home? The man who is steadily employed, even though he only earns \$2,000 a year, would like to own his home. Suppose he has finished paying for a lot in what he considers a good neighborhood. He figures that he can afford to pay, in monthly installments, about one-quarter of his income for purchase of housing, and necessary repairs. He thinks he will allow \$35 per month for payments, \$420 a year, leaving \$80 per year for repairs and upkeep. It has been explained to him by a reputable home building and financing company that with a 15-year, amortizing first trust his \$35 per month will buy him about \$4,000 worth of house, to be built in accordance with his wishes.

What facilities, what measure of attractiveness and comfort, what sort of construction should be included in this \$4,000 house built for the wage earner who is able to make such an investment only at the cost of some sacrifice, who will probably never be able to afford to own a better house, and who deserves the best he can get for his money?

Beware of Speculator

The home building industry has always been plagued by the speculative jerry builder. Now in addition to this unsubstantial construction we have arising several types of portable houses, none of which are on the market as yet, but whose promoters promise to revolutionize the industry with low cost housing, by mass production.

However, a house is a much more permanent possession than an automobile. A family may own several automobiles in the period of a generation, but few wage-earners are able to shift rapidly from one house to another if the first should prove unsatisfactory. When the average man buys a home he is making the largest single investment of his life, and he wants a structure that is substantial, an architectural style that is not a novelty, an investment that will preserve a large part of its value 20 or 30 years after he buys it. The portable house, like the jerry-built house, is not a long-time in-

Standards determining home values are defined by an expert with long experience in residential field.

vestment like the substantial, honest, hand-constructed house.

While it is to the interest of business in this country that electric refrigeration, automatic heating, air conditioning, and many similar conveniences should come within the reach of the large mass of consumers, at present these cannot be included in the purchase price of the well-constructed \$4,000 house. If opportunity permits, they may be installed later at no greater cost. But plumbing, heating, electric wiring, are essentials of modern housing and should be built in when the house rises from its foundation.

Contractor Gives Views

A Washington contractor of wide experience who specializes in the small home was asked to discuss what he considered the minimum requirements for the modern house, leaving out all luxuries and novelties. Here are the items he says are required for the substantial, modern house, which will be a good investment for the family as well as a comfortable shelter.

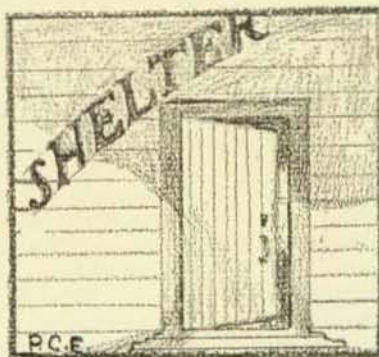
An attractive design that will be a credit to the family and that will not go out of style, and a convenient arrangement of interior space.

Double construction, i. e., sub-floor, subsiding, at least a good quality building paper between sheathing and finish.

Rafters, studs and joists on 16 inch centers and of sufficient size to insure against structural defects due to deflection of members.

The house should be plastered and if possible the roof should be insulated with blanket or equal insulation.

All outside wood trim should be white pine, cypress or cedar, to insure the appearance of the exterior over a period of years.



The cheapest types of roofing should be avoided, such as flat-grain wood shingles and the cheapest grades of composition shingles. If wood shingles are used the best grade of edge-grain stock will be found the best investment. Most standard weight composition shingles weighing under 200 pounds per square have a tendency to curl and to manifest defects in manufacture, within six or seven years.

Three coats of the best grade lead and oil paint is the minimum for outside exposed woodwork, renewed every few years.

If a basement is included it is vital to insure a dry basement that drain tile be placed at footing line and the wall below grade be carefully damp-proofed on the outside. A basement drain is a very desirable feature.

The heating plant, whether it be steam, warm air, or hot water, should be of sufficient size so that it will maintain an inside temperature of 70 degrees in any weather without crowding the furnace. Insufficient capacity in a furnace burns an undue amount of fuel and shortens the life of the equipment due to excessive temperatures necessary to heat the house comfortably in cold weather.

A modern bathroom, porcelain kitchen sink with drain board, and laundry facilities are essential in any modern home, both for comfort and resale value. The bathroom floor should be of tile or linoleum. The finish of a wood floor quickly breaks down under the effect of moisture and traffic.

A domestic hot water heater that will furnish an adequate supply of hot water at a cost of not over \$3.50 per month.

Sufficient windows to supply light and ventilation, equipped with full-length screens. Casement windows give a more artistic effect, but are not as practical as the double-hung, check rail window.

A finished floor is necessary, whether it be pine, oak or other type of flooring. Filler and varnish, stain and wax, shellac and wax, are satisfactory finishes, or simply an application of hot linseed oil on a hardwood floor. Any finish must be renewed from time to time to preserve appearance and durability.

The chimney should be lined with a terra-cotta flue lining, and no part of the wood structure should be nearer than six inches to the inside of this flue lining.

The modern home should have plenty of electric outlets, accord-

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Praises Modern Plan Features of I. B. E. W.

PRESIDENT BROACH has stressed management as a necessary contribution by the International to local problems. How President Broach's policies are bearing fruit is revealed by stories carried in the Cleveland Press, Scripps-Howard daily. In an interview with Clair C. Killen, international representative, Lloyd White, special writer, says:

"Days of guessing are past; labor unions must plan or perish. The philosophy of *laissez faire* is bankrupt and must be replaced by the recognition that ordered industry is essential."

"Union management is a business and has its place in industry. Its function is to develop a self-disciplined, research-directed, intelligently managed organization capable of taking its share, measure for measure, in the responsibility for its branch of industry. It must keep its finger on the pulse of actuality."

"Thus believes Clair C. Killen, member of the Society of Industrial Engineers and disciple of enlightened economic planning. Killen came here to get better management and increase the market for the electrical union's labor through putting some of his theories into effect."

"The first move toward shaping the economy of the electrical industry was the working out with the Electrical Guild of a novel wage scale which went into effect Monday."

"It introduces an adjusted wage scale to the building trades, with enough differential to encourage modernization and maintenance work. Modernization is 22½ cents and maintenance 62½ cents an hour less than new construction work; contractors agree to employ sales engineers to increase the market for the union's work."

"Since he believes labor has something for sale, Killen made a market survey of the territory to uncover work opportunities. He found them mainly in modernization and maintenance work, especially in industrial plants. He holds that construction of new, modern structures that depreciate the capital investment in nearby buildings which could be made serviceable through 'renovizing' is an economic waste, tending in the long run to depress wages and to bring economic ills in its wake."

"Economic planning in his trade means, to Killen, getting rid of old thoughts of employer-employee relationship and thinking of the electrical industry as a whole. It means labor has more to do with the factors that endanger employment security. The contractor then takes on the function of management to serve the electrical needs of the community. He has a place in the industry only so long as he functions in a socially and economically sound manner."

"Healthy industry demands that labor and management work together. Industrialists too often forget, he says, that 'the man who fights the bees seldom gets the honey.'"

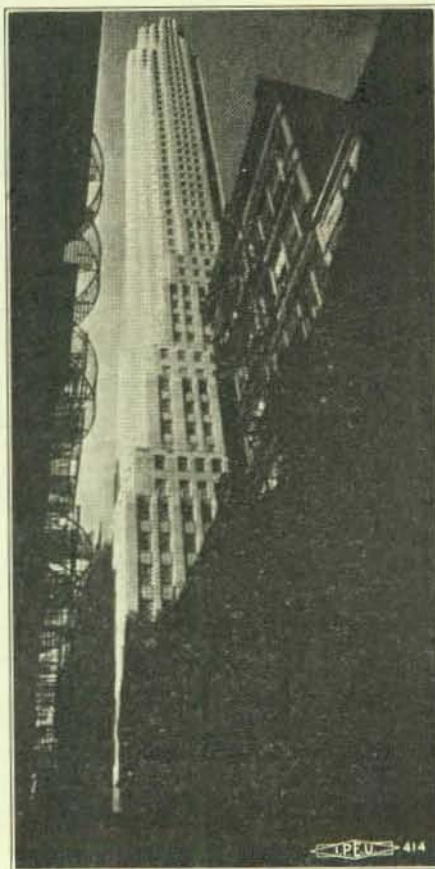
Cleveland Press gives wide publicity to adjusted wage scale based on long-range view of economic realities.

In an editorial, the Cleveland Press further comments upon the Cleveland plan:

"The Electrical Workers' Union and the Electrical Guild yesterday announced an extremely unusual wage scale, in the name of enlightened economic planning."

"Members hereafter propose to charge \$1.37½ an hour for new construction work, \$1.05 for modernization and 75 cents an hour for maintenance. The old rate was \$1.50 flat for any of these classes of work."

"An outsider might surmise that the new scale was calculated on some such assumptions as the following: If a new structure is built, the electrical work is a comparatively small item of the cost, not sufficient by itself to deter the builder even if the higher rates are charged. But in a 'renovizing' job, though the total expenditure may not be great, electrical work is likely to be a fairly large proportion of the total, and hence a factor in determining whether it will be undertaken."



Courtesy "Cooperation"
SKYSCRAPER AND TENEMENTS

"But that is not the way the argument is presented by Clair C. Killen, a member of the Society of Industrial Engineers, who came here to propose the plan which the Cleveland union adopted."

"According to Mr. Killen, it is an economic waste to build new, modern structures that would depreciate the value of existing buildings which, through 'renovizing,' could be made serviceable. The union, therefore, takes a position intended to discourage overbuilding, not primarily because the union might not profit temporarily at least from new construction but in order to spare others the effects on their investments—ultimately to spare themselves the distant repercussions."

"Mr. Killen stresses the unregulated multiplication of excess office space and industrial plant capacity as social evils, the latter, in particular, tending to bring about cyclical depression and unemployment."

"The position of the union, however, is not to be confused with that of the opponents of slum clearance and new housing in congested areas for low-income groups of the population. They take the ground that such projects replace buildings which cannot be modernized, without necessarily resulting in an increase of the total available housing capacity. A year ago the business manager of the union, J. Wayne Hart, said: 'When the social agencies and the city awake to the need for rebuilding the slums, they can come to us and we will make them a price.' What this price might be in relation to the new scale is not known."

"The emphasis in the electrical union's attitude, we take it, is after all not so much the discouragement of any kind of building as it is the positive encouragement of renovization and maintenance. There is no doubt that, except for the possibilities in rebuilding the 'blighted areas', this is the field which offers the greatest immediate opportunities for building employment."

As I listened to these unemployed, as I heard these famished wanderers tell of the monotonous horrors of their life, of trudging night after night through cold, empty streets, of sleeping amid vermin on foul lodging-house floors or on chairs in the stench of low saloons, of deprivation, of degradation, of despair, I felt infinitely abased. I looked about me at the well-clad solicitous men and women who had come to meet them and in their faces read the same shame that I found in my own heart, the same leaden guilt of living in such a world. But for the happy bulwark of circumstance they, too, might have sunk into the abyss and joined this despised regiment, useless because unused. What could the fed say to the unfed? What hope could they extend? What did their slow plans for social regeneration mean to wretches whose life would be crushed out long before such plans could mature?

—Walter Weyl.

Do Utilities See Handwriting on the Wall?

ON October 1, five weeks before the presidential election, The Electrical World, leading organ of the electrical generating industry, presented a plan of reforms for the industry. The Electrical World is a McGraw Hill publication. The McGraw-Hill organization has given signs before that it is doing some real thinking in the economic field. The October 1 number of the Electrical World is dedicated significantly to Thomas A. Edison. It bears his slogan, "Be courageous, have faith, go forward."

"Fifty years have passed since the first Edison dynamo in the Pearl Street Station started an era of change and growth unparalleled in history. The age of electrical power and machines was then and there thrust upon an incredulous world and the hum of the first generator has become the roar of the machine age. Where is the next half century to take us? Does the present economic breakdown presage the destruction of this civilization through the unleashing of unbalanced and uncontrollable forces or can we go forward by shaking the cornucopia of science and engineering to endow mankind with even more agencies that eliminate toil, increase comfort, amplify production and facilitate transportation and communication? We believe we can go forward. We believe the electrical industry holds within itself the major elements necessary to advance the comfort and prosperity of the human race, which is the only true yardstick by which to measure progress."

"Undoubtedly the experiences gained in the last 50 years, and especially those of the last three years, point out the need for changes in the internal policies and practices of the electrical industry. It is evident that all the activities of the the utilities must be open to public inspection. Management must have higher efficiency and more integrity to avoid the assumption of management functions by regulatory authorities. The place and functions of the holding company must be defined more clearly and corporate structures must be simplified to eliminate pyramided organizations. A decentralization policy must be adopted whereby local management is given power and responsibility and territorial holdings must be adjusted to logical economic areas that result in the lowest costs and the best service. Utility securities must become more stable and meritorious in the opinion of conservative investors in order that the industry may secure the primary capital necessary to its expansion program."

"Managers must become more professional. They must better balance their organizations and their activities between public relations, sales, engineering and accounting so that the development of the territory served is accomplished under conditions that produce both favorable public sentiment and favorable

Leading organ of electrical industry spokesman for utility interests—brings forward reform plan. Hits holding company pyramiding. Stresses distribution.

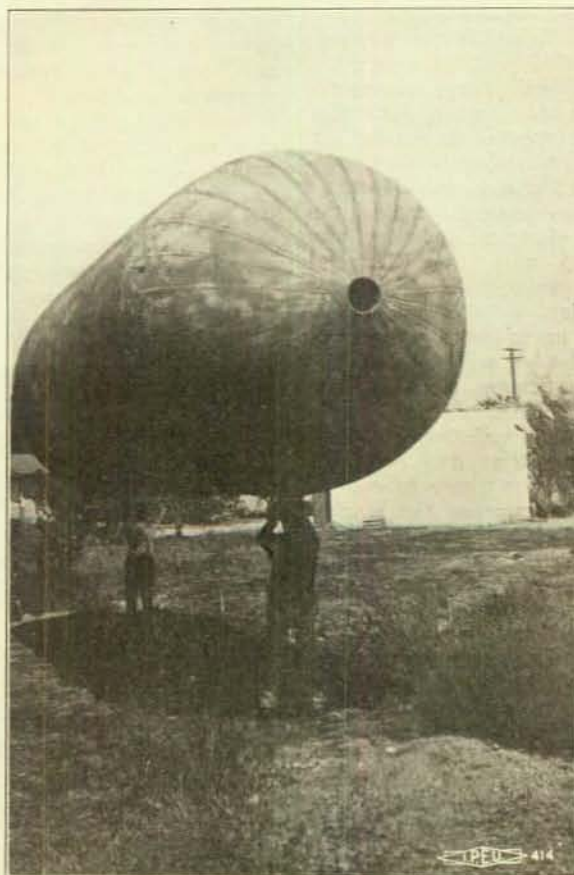
investor sentiment. In the light of the recent wide fluctuations in dollar values and security values it will be necessary to introduce more conservative financial policies whereby there is less borrowed

capital, a faster rate of write-off of investment and a larger accumulation of liquid reserves. It may be necessary to forget past practices and consider the distribution system to extend into the interior of homes and factories and to own and operate all power production plants. Whatever is economical and logical must be done, unhampered by past practices, in order that rapid progress may be made.

"Electrical manufacturers, jobbers and retail outlets for electrical goods also must measure up to new conditions and

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Experiments With Dirigibles



Thad Rose, L. U. No. 18, Los Angeles, is experimenting with dirigibles. The object of his model airship is to show the public the small amount of motor power required to operate a large ship. This model weighs 96 pounds, is 33 feet long and nine and one-half feet in diameter with a gas capacity of 1,744 cubic feet. It is powered with four electric motors which are 1.36 of a horsepower each. Ship is brought to earth with the two vertical tube motors, and held against the mud with the two longitudinal tube motors which in traveling will release 85 per cent of the nose pressure. The object of this model is to prove it can land on buildings or the ground and be held while loading and unloading without a ground crew or discharge of gas. Also the ship can be operated with 50 to 60 per cent less horsepower than any other lighter than air craft and will make approximately 200 miles per hour.

Interior Wiring Key to Good Lighting

THE U. S. Bureau of Standards is taking the lead in getting manufacturers, business men, managers, personnel men and labor to realize the high conservation value of correct illumination. The value of correct illumination depends upon adequacy of interior wiring.

An article supplied "Commercial Standards Monthly", organ of the Standards Section of the Bureau, by G. H. Stickney and Walter Sturbock, two engineers, sets forth the principles involved in the social side of correct illumination. The Bureau has this to say about adequate wiring:

"There is hardly an aspect of present-day industrial problems that does not involve, directly or indirectly, the problem of lighting. Safety, workman's compensation and insurance premiums, output, labor turnover, spoilage, quality, unit cost, fixed charges, and maintenance—every one and all of these are affected favorably or unfavorably by the illumination.

"Today industry is thinking of illumination in terms of fewer accidents and lower insurance premiums, less labor turnover, reduced spoilage, and greater output of higher average quality. Adequacy of wiring is of major importance as explained in this article."

The article follows:

Lighting Practices Limited

"Progress in securing good illumination in building has, within a few years, been seriously impeded by lack of sufficient wiring capacity, much to the disadvantage of owners and managements. For the rank and file of ordinary lighting installations, such as small stores, workshops, and offices, rather definite rules have been evolved. In fact, these rules have become sufficiently definite as to constitute practices from which the requirements which lighting imposes upon the wiring may be predicted within reasonable limits.

"The lighting practices, referred to, have been expressed in papers and reports before various associations. Notable among these are the lighting codes of the Illuminating Engineering Society, the American Standards Association, and the International Commission on Illumination. The accepted illumination levels for the most common conditions of building lighting have been compiled in tabular form by leading illuminating engineers. Among other places these tables have been published in the Franklin Red Seal Specification of the Society for Electrical Development, which also prescribes approximate rules for the lighting design of the simpler and more common classes of building interiors.

"While, as has been pointed out, electric lighting practice in the more common applications is comparatively definite, it is not static. Illumination levels—that is to say the quantitative elements

Proper lighting of factories, offices, mills and shops lessens accidents to eye and limb, reduces insurance premiums, increases efficiency, and commercial output. It also creates more pleasant surroundings—so government bulletin reveals.

—have been rising steadily for many years and except for the retardation during periods of business depression, there is no indication that most fields have approached saturation. Moreover, there is an increasing demand for diffusion and reduction of glare, which is generally secured at a sacrifice of light, and therefore puts an additional requirement on the amount of electricity to be supplied. While qualitatively these advances are generally recognized, it is exceedingly difficult to secure any quantitative measure for them. Since the advances are the resultants of various forces, some peculiar to the application, the locality, the time, etc., it follows that they are variable and can not be simply expressed. Probably the best authoritative examples are illustrated by the illumination values for the industrial lighting field as published in the 1921 and 1930 issues of the American Standard Code of Lighting for Factories, Mills, and Other Work Places.

Lamp Efficiency Impaired

"For a number of years illuminating engineers have been encountering installations in which suitable lighting could not be provided because of a lack of

capacity in the wiring. This was first evidenced by the blowing of fuses when new lighting equipment was put in operation. It became, therefore, necessary to check up on capacity before placing larger lamps in old installations or recommending suitable lighting even in some new installations. While the advance discovery of the limit saved some embarrassment, it did not produce a happy situation to be unable to provide the illumination needed and desired by the building's occupants. Even where the safe carrying capacity of the wiring was not exceeded, excessive losses of electrical pressure in the wiring were frequently encountered so that the voltage delivered to lamps was considerably less than it should have been. Such losses were greatest at times when the demand was greatest, and resulted in serious reduction in light output and lamp efficiency. To the user it showed itself in inadequate illumination, a yellowing of the light, and when other loads were switched on and off, a flickering of the lighting.

An Engineering Problem

"A review of the papers and reports presented before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and other engineering associations, shows careful treatment of practically every other phase of electrical engineering. Building wiring alone seems to have been neglected, perhaps because it has been considered as an economic problem rather than an engineering problem. Inasmuch as the engineering result of the entire system is in so large a measure vitiated by wiring inadequacy, it seems important that more attention be given to this subject.

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MERCHANDISE MART, CHICAGO, BY NIGHT

F. Chaddie

Workers Should Push USEC Bill Anew

TOWARD the close of the last session of Congress, the railroad unions introduced a bill popularly given the title of USEC. USEC stands for United States Exchange Corporation. This corporation, created under the proposed act is a banking pool similar to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, but with a different purpose, to lend money to unemployed men.

During the six months, since the adjournment of Congress, this bill has been the subject of scrutiny of economists of all kinds. They have sought to find fault with it, but in the last analysis they have been unable to attack its fundamental principles. The bill is sound.

It increases purchasing power.

It relieves distress.

It provides equal treatment to the unemployed as that given banks and corporations by the federal government.

There is little doubt that the need for such sound economic inflation is as great now as it was last June. Business is still sick. The credit supplied big banks has not been passed on. Unemployment grows. Labor forces are expected to appear before Congress in December with fresh zeal for the USEC bill. They will be prepared to say that it is as necessary to safeguard the manhood of the nation through loans as to bolster up banks and business.

Features Described

Features of the bill as explained by Donald Richberg, attorney, are:

1. The bill provides for creating the United States Exchange Corporation (hereafter called USEC), similar in organization and method of functioning to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation but having for its purpose putting credit behind purchasing power instead of behind productive power.

USEC will have a managing board of directors and an advisory council representative of all interests in the principal economic activities of the nation.

2. The first duty of USEC will be to make an emergency survey (within 30 days) of the existing demands upon essential industries for the necessities of life which are not being satisfied because of lack of purchasing power, in order to determine the character and volume of purchases which would result from establishing a credit of \$500 each for unemployed heads of households and the maximum increases of employment which could be produced in response to such purchasing power.

3. On the basis of the survey, USEC will arrange through local agencies to extend credits to cover six months' necessary purchases for unemployed heads of households in amounts not exceeding \$300 for an individual, plus \$100 for each dependent, but not exceeding a total of \$500 for each household head.

4. USEC will license producers, distributors and transporters who will agree to accept its credit certificates at face

Soundness of measure transpires. Need grows. Worker as capital asset to nation guarded. Bill is in the main economically sound in addition to relief aspects.

value and conform to regulations concerning the terms and conditions under which purchases shall be made and goods or services produced. All purchases on credits must be made through such licensed producers, distributors and transporters.

5. Such licensees must agree (1) not to reduce wage scales below those effective June 1, 1932, and (2) to conform to other regulations to insure the furnish-

ing of goods and services at reasonable prices under proper conditions.

6. Credit will be extended to applicants signing notes for repayment on or before 10 years after date, with a low but increasing rate of interest—1 per cent first year, 2 per cent second year, 3 per cent third year, and 4 per cent thereafter.

Payments will be made for goods by such notes accompanied by corresponding credit certificates signed by local agents of USEC. Credits shall be allotted to states either in accordance with their population or the need for relief. If the total requests for credit exceed \$3,000,000,000, reductions in amounts allotted to the states will be made proportionately.

7. Borrowers employed during the life of USEC will agree, and their employers will be required, to deduct 10 per cent of

(Continued on page 566)



Behind Nearly Every Wage Earner of America Stand Women and Children.

A. F. L. Draws Uniform State Insurance Bill

WHEN President Green and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor go to Cincinnati this month to the annual convention of the A. F. of L., they will take with them recommendations for a uniform state unemployment insurance bill. This bill was drawn under the personal direction of President Green and rests in part upon a parallel between state unemployment insurance and state compensation insurance. President Green is known as the "father of the Ohio compensation law." That law is considered one of the best ever drawn to protect labor in its hazards on the job. Realizing that no rigid formula could be set up for a bill that would apply to all 48 states, the A. F. of L. is prepared to suggest standards for such a bill that can be adapted by state federations of labor to local conditions.

The bill is reported to be one that is designed to stimulate employers to good management so as to keep men at work, rather than put a premium on unemployment.

One of the most illustrious groups of men who ever gathered in Washington sat around the conference table in the A. F. of L. headquarters in late October discussing unemployment insurance.

Some of the standards which are provided for under the A. F. of L. act are:

1. A levy upon industry based upon total payrolls at the rate of not less than 3 per cent. In Ohio it is estimated that \$43,000,000 annually will be available for insurance premiums.

2. Payment to unemployed workers, outside of farm and outside of non-manual groups above \$2,000, of 50 per cent of the weekly wage, not to exceed \$15.

3. Payment during 16 weeks of any one year after a waiting period of three weeks.

4. Provision for the proper investment of funds in public securities only.

5. Set up machinery hearing local appeals and administration of the plan to be financed out of the insurance fund itself.

Questions relating to how to take care of parttime workers and to avoid malingering were also discussed. The experience, not only in Wisconsin and Ohio, was drawn upon, but experience in Germany and England where unemployment insurance plans are in effect, was utilized. It is said that any unemployment insurance plan should be designed to take care of cyclical unemployment rather than seasonal or technological.

The American Federation of Labor, at its Executive Council meeting at Atlantic City, in August, endorsed unemployment insurance in the following terms:

"The outstanding, overshadowing problem, transcending all others in importance, is the problem of unemployment. Statesmen, economists, labor representatives and political leaders must unite in a concentrated effort to find a solution of

Standards set up based upon experience. Authorities of the nation on unemployment insurance called in to Council.

this vexing problem and to provide work opportunities for millions of idle workmen and women.

"Laboring people demand action on this all-important social and economic question. They are not so much concerned with abstract theories or so-called



WILLIAM GREEN

who was active in securing passage of the workmen's compensation law, long considered a model law in the state of Ohio. He is using his experience in state legislation to encourage the formation of a state unemployment insurance bill. Differences of opinion have developed on the validity of this bill inasmuch as it is contended that only the federal government will have power to enforce compulsory unemployment insurance.

profound political philosophy. They want work. They demand work, and they are calling upon the representatives of government and industry to furnish work.

"Organized labor proposes to keep before the leaders of political parties and of industrial management this question of supplying work for the unemployed. We shall never cease our efforts until work opportunities are created for all who are able and willing to work.

"Failure of industrial management to provide and maintain work opportunities through the distribution of the amount of work available upon a nation-wide basis is resulting in the crystallization of public opinion in support of unemployment insurance legislation.

"The American Federation of Labor warned industry, through conventions of the American Federation of Labor and

in other ways, that it must either provide work for the unemployed or prepare to accept unemployment insurance legislation.

"We appealed to industrial management to face the issue, to allocate work, to create jobs (so that the masses of the people might be accorded an opportunity to earn a living) and to avoid being made objects of charity.

"Unfortunately, no general, nationwide response was made to this appeal. As a result, unemployment has increased and the demand for relief in order to meet the minimum needs of hungry people has multiplied.

"Relief agencies, local, state and national, will be driven to extremity during the next winter in order to care for those who must be fed and clothed.

"Because of this situation created by the failure of industry and government to provide work for all, the American Federation of Labor will draft and support an unemployment insurance measure which we will endeavor to have enacted into law.

"We propose that this measure shall place upon industry the obligation to provide unemployment benefits for idle workers and to safeguard the full and complete exercise of the right of workers who may so desire to become and remain members of trade unions.

"The American Federation of Labor wishes very sincerely that the enactment of such legislation could be avoided.

"It prefers work and the creation of work opportunities to the payment of relief to those who are idle, but men, women, and children must not suffer from hunger and want merely because willing workers are deprived of an opportunity to work.

"It must be either work or relief. If industry provides work, then it will not be necessary to supply relief, but when industry fails, workers and their dependents should not be allowed to go hungry.

"Relief must be provided through the application of compulsory methods."

The best of corner grocers sometimes fall out because one gets a customer away from the other. The worst of owning classes sometimes fall out because one outstrips the other in the race for foreign trade. Owning classes, upon each occasion, cannot be friendly. However absurd it may be for the owning class of each nation to try to produce more goods than can be sold at home and to try to sell the surplus to foreign workers who are too poor to buy all of their own product—however absurd this plan may be, it is the plan upon which the world is run, and it is the great cause of war. The ruling classes of Great Britain and Germany hate each other because they are bitter rivals for foreign markets. The United States of America has hardly a friend among the nations of the earth for no other reason than the fact that the owning class of America is aggressively in pursuit of foreign trade.

—Allan Bensaon.

How Sea Wolf's Comrade Closed His Eyes

By F. SHAPLAND, L. U. 230, Victoria, B. C.

Colorful Home

SOOKE LAKE, that beautiful gem of inland waters on Vancouver Island, had long been a favorite resort for sportsmen. Though large catches of fine trout were continually being taken from it by skilful anglers yet the supply never seemed to diminish. In the vicinity of Teddy's cabin grouse, pheasants, quail, as well as deer, black bear and cougars abounded, and Teddy never lacked a supply of "wild meat," as he called it. When telephone, toll line trouble necessitated Tom Brown's staying overnight at the Lake, he seldom returned home without a haunch of venison or a basket of trout. At times, when "Big Sam" was there, he would take Tom out fishing in the old, flat-bottomed boat, and while "Big Sam" was busy with "fly," pulling them in as fast as he could handle his rod, Tom was content to use the meek and lowly worm. "Big Sam" would chuckle hugely as Tom, yanking a fish toward the boat with great speed, would drop his rod, and grab his slippery prize with both hands like a baseball catcher.

In winter, when snow lay heavily on the hills and Ted was shut in from the outside world, he would hear the long, weird howl of a band of timber wolves as they gave chase to their antlered prey, and sometimes, bold with hunger, would approach the cabin, then Ted would grab his old Snider rifle and send a bullet after the grey, slinking ghosts, while his hunting dog "Purp," generally so eager in pursuit of game, would stay "close to heel."

Strike Refuge for Tom

Ted's fame as a cook, and his hospitality, made him a great favorite with sportsmen, and during the hunting season he kept "open house." While out on a "strike," Tom left the employ of "Mother Bell" for good and went on with the Light and Power Co. as a "trouble shooter." He found his new job to be anything but monotonous, especially in the winter season, when, night after night, in storms of wind and rain, he would be kept busy clearing short circuits, replacing blown, transformer fuses, or cutting broken, deadly primary wires clear, and sometimes he would regret that the long, peaceful trips over the Sooke hills were to be his no more. For a year or two Tom heard but little of life at the Lake, and then came rumors that Ted was drinking heavily and mentally Tom sought for a reason for this over-indulgence.

Among other accomplishments Ted was a skilful navigator, and in this capacity had sailed with Captain McLean on his sealing

Jack London's hero had a match in old Ted Holmes, hermit, who sailed with him. Once again Ted adorns these pages colorfully; this time his tragic passing takes shape under Shappie's skillful pen.

schooner. Captain McLean, the "Sea Wolf" of Jack London's famous novel, was a colorful character in those days. Tall, well built, his physical prowess in many a Homeric fight had made his name a by-word all up and down the Pacific Coast, and it was often said of him, that he feared neither man nor devil.

With reckless arrogance he sailed his little schooner between the patrol boats of three nations, and successfully raided the prohibited seal rookeries in open defiance of all international laws, and with flags flying sailed into the Victoria harbor and disposed of his catch. The long arm of the law of the three nations reached out in vain to seize his person, though they succeeded in forcing the sale of his schooner at auction, but it was bought in by a friend for a song, and the doughty captain snapped his fingers disdainfully at his enemies.

Now Ted would often delight his friends with stories of his adventures on the deep seas, but was strangely reticent about any of his experiences while with the "Sea Wolf," a trait, which was shared in common with the rest of the crew, but if one cared to wander along the waterfront he might hear vague whispers of battle-scarred schooners sailing into port with blood-stained decks and some of their crew missing, and one old weather beaten tar would curse most venomously as he told of the horrors of a year spent in a Russian prison.



On This Pony Shappie, the Author, Often Paid Visits to Ted Holmes, the Hermit.

Remorse

For he seemed as one
That all in later, sadder age begins
To war against ill uses of a life,
But these from all his life arise, and cry,
"Thou hast made us lords, and canst
not put us down!"

—Tennyson.

Securing a short holiday, Tom took his "bike" and went to the Lake to investigate the truth of the stories about Ted. He found the interior of the cabin, once so clean and bright, was neglected and untidy. Ted was sitting on the steps of the porch and was evidently not sober. Placing his hand on Ted's shoulder, Tom said:

"I hear you are drinking too much! What's the matter, Ted?" Looking up at Tom with haggard, blood-shot eyes, Ted replied: "The screams! They haunt me day and night, and only when I drink can I silence them!"

"What are you talking about?" said Tom.

"Well, I'll tell you," was the answer, "though few know it! Once I was on a boat that was smuggling Chinese. A government boat gave chase and was fast overhauling us, and those poor creatures, in spite of their screams and frantic appeals for mercy, were dragged to the vessel's side and thrown overboard, and I never raised a finger to help them. Those fearful screams, they come to me in the dead of night like the sound of an astral bell!"

For a moment Tom was horrified. No wonder Ted was drinking. "Look here, old pal! Who of us hasn't got a skeleton of the past he fain would bury? Listen! There was once a man named Stephen who was cruelly stoned to death by his enemies! A young man named Saul, stood by like you, and voiced no protest, and what happened to him? He not only lived down the past but became one of the grandest missionaries this world ever knew! Bury the past and make a fresh start! If you don't stop drinking you know what the end must surely be!"

"I know, I know," said Ted sadly. "But the curse is on me and I must pay to the full!"

All efforts to arouse him from his melancholy stupor were in vain, and regretfully, Tom had to leave him and return to the city.

The Feud

Healy was an old settler. His cabin was situated at the lower end of the Lake where it empties into the Sooke River. Across the mouth of the river dwelt his nearest neighbor, Logan, a powerful man standing six feet five, who was slightly demented and as Teddy remarked, "hadn't sense

enough to be scared of anything." On the same side of the Lake as Healy, but two miles farther up, was Teddy's cabin. Healy was one of the old breed of frontiersmen who had no love for neighbors, and on more than one occasion his rifle barked out a sinister warning to Logan and Teddy when they chanced to wander too close to his invisible boundary line, and just as promptly their rifles replied, but so far these little pleasantries had resulted in no casualties. Healy was no coward, but being physically no match for his rough and ready neighbors he had taken the precaution to loop-hole his cabin for protection in case of a sudden raid.

Logan had built a raft and rigged it up with a mast and sail, and on this crude craft was wont to voyage up and down the Lake, and in stentorian tones announce to the world at large, that he was about to set sail for Palestine. One day Logan's raft grounded on a snag near Teddy's cabin. Seeing the marine disaster Teddy went out in his boat to aid Logan in his distress. After strenuous efforts they managed to get clear of the snag and Logan was so gratified at Teddy's cheerful assistance, that he then and there, offered him the position of pilot on the coming expedition, which offer Ted respectfully declined, on account, as he said, of just having been appointed Admiral of the Queen of Sheba's war fleet. "But remember, Logan," he continued, "if you ever get into deep water I will be right there with the fleet to back you up. But," he added mischievously, "why not take Healy, he's handy with a rifle!"

"What!" yelled Logan excitedly. "Where would I stand if I took that mean-spirited, little shrimp into the presence of the Elect of Palestine? Say, if that little mannie doesn't stop his permiscus' shootin' I'll bend his rifle bar'l so tight around his neck that his shootin' days will be over."

Now Logan, bare headed, wearing a sleeveless shirt open at the neck, was such a superb specimen of physical strength that Ted believed him to be quite capable of carrying out his threat.

The Shot That Failed

A party of fishermen arrived at Teddy's one afternoon and made ready for an early start for a fishing trip the following morning. Ted had managed to get enough liquor to drink to render him dead to the world. He awoke the next morning with a raging thirst, but although he searched feverishly all around for any hidden cache his efforts were fruitless. The babbling waters of the cool little brook beside the cabin only mocked him. Dimly seen through the dense clouds of smoke from forest fires raging in the hills, the sun rose like a great ball of copper in the heavens and the heat be-

came intense. Not a breath of air rippled the calm surface of the lake. At last the fishermen returned with a fine catch and instantly Ted began imploring them for just one drink, but none was forthcoming. Finally, in desperation he set out for Healy's.

The old boy is surely taking his life in his hands, said one as Teddy disappeared. With frantic steps Ted hurried along the trail. Heat waves glimmered before his eyes and he was bathed in perspiration, but with one thought only in his mind, to quench his burning thirst, he hurried on. Panting, he reached Healy's cabin and stepped in through the open door. No one was there, but on the table stood a quart bottle of whiskey in which Healy had mixed some wild cherry bark. In one panther-like movement Ted grasped the bottle and raised it to his lips. He took a mighty draft, and then, with a long-drawn "ahhh" of satisfaction replaced the bottle on the table. Several times he repeated the operation, and then, his thirst temporarily assuaged, prudence began to assert itself. Healy might return at any moment, and Ted had sense enough to know his danger, so he hurriedly left for home. Soon the fumes of the fiery liquid rose to his brain,

causing him to stagger. In the meantime, Healy, who had been out fishing, returned. His eye caught sight of the depleted bottle, and instantly his mind pictured the thief. With an oath he threw down his fish and tackle but kept his rifle which he always carried and set out in chase. By this time Ted had come in view of the fishermen, who were cleaning some of their catch in the brook. Noting his condition one of them said: "He must have struck oil all right!" "He's darned lucky to be back safe again," said another. But even as he spoke, Healy came around a bend in the trail and caught sight of Ted. Like a flash he raised his rifle, took quick aim and fired point blank at his enemy. As the sharp report rang out on the still air Ted threw up his hands and fell face down in the grass. White with rage and reckless of the consequences, Healy turned on his heel and strode away, satisfied that at last the old score was wiped out. For a moment the horrified watchers stood speechless, and then one of them groaned out, "Good G-d, he has killed poor Ted!" But even as he spoke, Ted struggled to his feet and staggered up to them. A hurried examination showed that the bullet in passing through his thick hair had just grazed his scalp, and Ted never realized that his timely stumble had been but the flicker of an eyelash between him and death.

The Fight

They tug. They strain. Down, down they go.—Scott.

As the summer passed Ted went from bad to worse until at last the inevitable delirium tremens seized him. Great, sinuous reptiles raised their snaky heads and hissed at him with darting fangs. Mocking faces leered at him from the frondage of the trees. At last in a transport of fear and rage he caught up his rifle. A traveler passing by on horseback was amazed to see a wild-eyed man, with long hair hanging in disorder over his shoulders, suddenly raise a gun, and with a shout fire directly at him. As the bullet pinged close to his head he put spurs to his horse and galloped away to the nearest telephone, called up the Victoria police, and breathlessly informed them that a crazy man at Sooke Lake was shooting at everything in sight and had narrowly missed him. The police clerk took the call and said, "We'll send a posse at once!" Turning to a sergeant who had just come in, he ordered, "Say, Sarge, Holmes, at Sooke Lake, has got the 'd.t.'s' and is shootin' crazy! Better take a couple of men and bring him in."

"All right," answered Sarge. "I'll take Jimmie; he likes a rough and tumble, and big George will be good ballast! Phone up

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TED HOLMES

The hermit—one of the rare photographs extant. He has won a kind of undying local fame for having sailed the Seven Seas with Jack London's prototype of the Sea Wolf.

Moves Toward Another General Strike?

THINGS are happening thick and fast in the British labor movement.

Stunned for a while by the apostasy of Ramsay MacDonald last year, the unions and the political parties representative of labor marked time. They appeared not to know what to do, so great was their distress following MacDonald's betrayal of his pledge.

MacDonald is now still premier, but since the resignation of Snowden and Thomas from the cabinet, MacDonald heads a thoroughgoing conservative regime. His apostasy is complete. This state of affairs appears to have galvanized the whole British labor movement into action. One of the first things that the unions did at their annual meeting was to expel MacDonald, Snowden and Thomas forever from labor party councils and membership.

Last month we reported a split in the British labor party. This was marked by the secession of the left wing, but when the British labor party met at Leicester in October it surprised the British nation by taking an unexpected step toward nationalization of the banks of England. There has been impatience in England generally against banking leaders as has appeared in America since the crash in 1929. This unrest has now expressed itself in the British labor party by the demand that the Bank of England be nationalized. The Bank of England is controlled by stockholders though it is a central bank of England and acts much the same way as the Federal Reserve System in America.

The charges are made in conservative circles in England that the communists have captured the British labor party. In the meantime economic events in England form a basis for a political upheaval. There have been several jobless riots in 20 towns during the past month. A band of hunger marchers has marched on London. Hunger riots have occurred within London itself. Police battled hunger mobs not far from the Parliament buildings themselves late in October.

The unions are restive, the major railway unions have rejected a proposed cut in wages of 10 per cent. It is believed in certain directions that another general strike is in the offing. If a general strike takes place, the world may see Ramsay MacDonald, pacifist, former labor premier, fighting his former comrades with a well-disciplined London Police Department. Scotland Yard is proud of its organization of transport systems, its mobilization of busses and taxicabs in London, to break the former general strike. It has benefited by its former experience and expects to handle any such other general activity better than it did in the last melee.

There has been a further reduction in the standard of living in England during the last three years as there has been in

Events in England lead some observers to predict that workers will try the more theoretical weapon of the Grand National Holiday. Theory discussed by Haber.

America, probably for the same reason. There has been no effort on the part of employers or government to offset the depression and to maintain a standard of comfort and decency for the workers. It is this lowered standard of living that is behind the unrest in England. Whether it will produce merely political progress or a general strike means that the Isle is in for strenuous times.



General Strikes Are Not Tame Affairs as This Photograph Taken in the First and Last General Strike Staged in Great Britain Suggests.

The General Strike—Labor's Tragic Weapon

A Review by WILLIAM HABER

The General Strike, by W. H. Crook, University of North Carolina Press, 1931, \$6.50. 649 pages.

For a long time syndicalist organizations in France and other countries have looked upon the general strike as an efficient method of winning not only immediate economic demands, but also of bringing about great political changes. The first theoretical expression of this philosophy is found in England where Benbow's pamphlet on *The Grand National Holiday* was circulated in 1832. The idea received much greater philosophical development from Sorel in France. From here it has been followed at one time or another by workers in many countries from Shanghai to Vienna. Thus "general strikes" have in recent years played an important part not only in England, where the great stoppage of 1926 took place, but also in Belgium, France, Sweden, Germany, Russia, China, and Austria. Winnipeg, in Canada, and Seattle, in the United States, brought the idea and the practice of the general strike closer to the American people.

For the first time the philosophical founda-

tions and the dramatic history of the general strike in all countries are presented by Wilfred H. Crook, in his book, *The General Strike* (University of North Carolina Press). This book represents a careful analysis of the hopes which workers in many lands have placed in this weapon and discusses the causes and progress of each important strike in the past 100 years.

Mr. Crook distinguishes between the localized general strike which involves the majority of the workers in the more important industries of any locality or region and the general strike which extends over a wider territory. The strike in Seattle in 1919 illustrates the first type and that in England in 1926 is an example of the second.

Analyzing the aims of the general strikes he classifies them into political, economic and revolutionary. The threat of a general strike in England in 1921 in order to block a possible alliance between Great Britain and Poland against Russia, and the successful general strike of the German workers in 1920 against an effort by the Kapp-Pritch to overthrow the Republican form of govern-

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Sun Arcs Flood Hollywood's Spectacle

By A. P. SPEEDE, L. U. No. 40

A SPECTACULAR show, both as to quality and quantity, was successfully staged by the motion picture industry on the evening of September 24, in Los Angeles' Olympic Stadium. It was staged for the benefit of the Marion Davies Foundation and the Motion Picture Relief Fund. Approximately 80,000 people paid one dollar or two dollars to see and hear the picture stars; the guest of honor was Governor Roosevelt, and there were other notables.

The big show started off with Conrad Nagel as master of ceremonies, introducing the various personages and explaining in detail over the public address system the acts, as the show proceeded; but Will Rogers, speaker of the evening, in my estimation stole the show with his plain matter of fact humor in introducing Governor Roosevelt to the spectators, and broadcasting the truth about our "foggy" weather; although he did stretch it a little when he said: "You

Political rally of old type superseded by modern festival woven out of electrical effects, pageantry and fair women. Local union's part in drama revealed.

know Governor, it's been so darn foggy lately, that I haven't turned off the headlights on my car for two weeks."

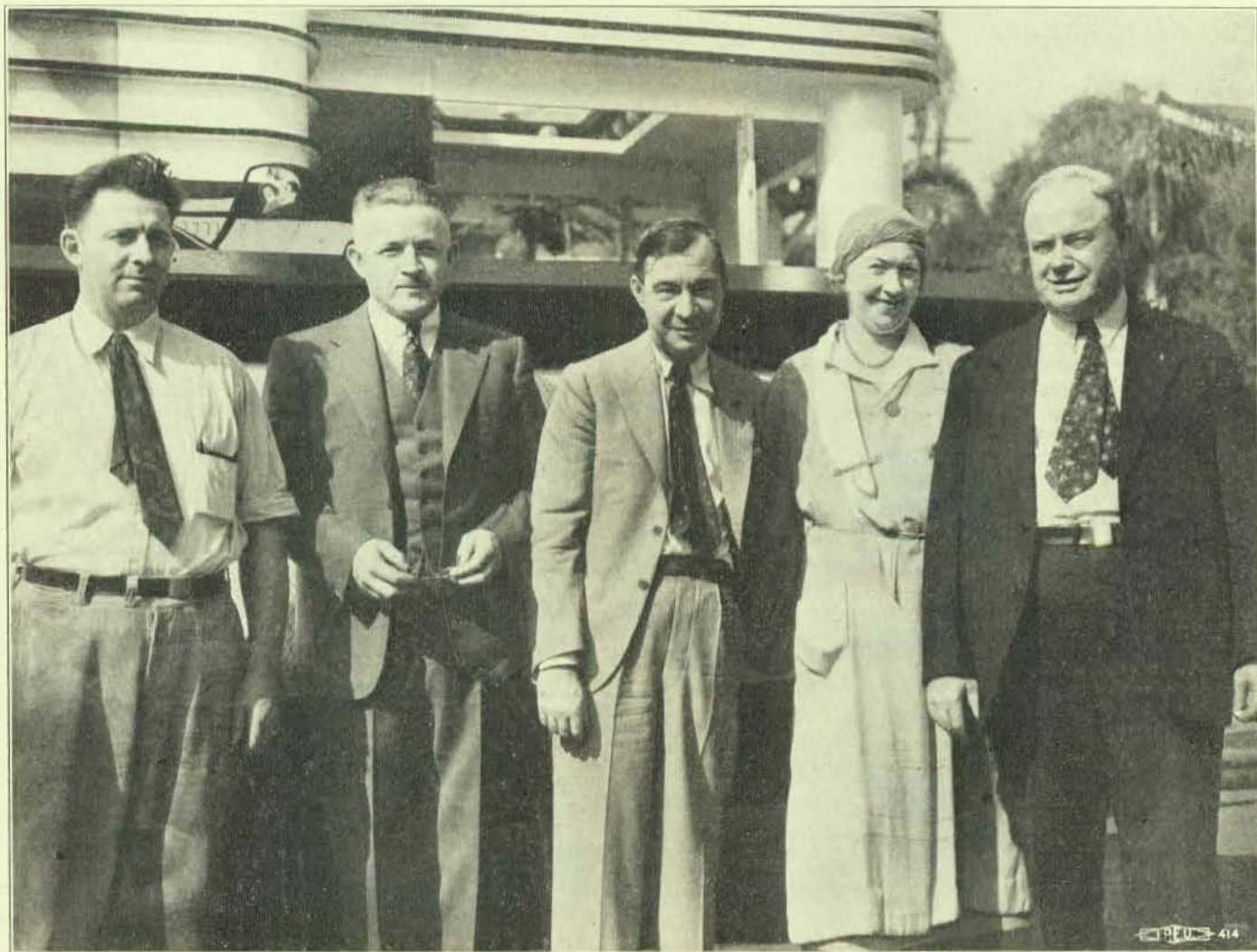
From start to finish, from 8:00 to 12:00, four hours of continuous priceless entertainment was offered the public; Tom Mix and his circus, Buck Jones and his cowboys, Ken Maynard, Hoot Gibson and other stars gave riding and roping exhibitions. Hal Roach and other "movie" executives gave a wonderful exhibition of our popular sport—polo. Well, boys and girls, there were lots of other good stunts, but I can't

wait to tell you about the grand wind-up to this show—the electrical parade and lighting effects for which our shows, and Frank Murphy—Hollywood's premier electrical engineer—are noted. If you ever hear or read of a show to be staged within miles, and Murphy's and Biggam's names are back of it, well, just don't miss it, even if you go to jail the next day for stealing the money to pay your admission, and that's a good tip.

Cars Moving Gardens of Light

To lead off the parade, there were about 20 big touring cars; all decorated with large artificial flowers; with a small electric light bulb illuminating each blossom. In these autos rode all your favorite "movie stars," led by Joe E. Brown, grand marshal of this parade—after all the "stars" made the round of the mammoth stadium and were properly introduced to the assem-

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THE MOVING SPIRITS IN THE HOLLYWOOD FESTIVAL

(From left to right) Jack Wilson, Foreman; A. P. Speede, Business Manager, L. U. No. 40; Frank Murphy, Chief Electrical Engineer; Mrs. Biggam; Mr. Biggam.

Labor Lending Library Road to Power

By WALLACE CAMPBELL, L. U. No. 77, Seattle

There are several commercial book clubs in the field. Now comes forward a thoughtful member of this organization who believes the book club idea could be adopted by labor to forward its education and social aims. Quite informally, Mr. Campbell writes:

"**M**ANY members of labor organizations live in small communities and have no means of finding out where to get the most valuable books. They might be instrumental in having them bought and placed in libraries where they or their children or neighbors could read them.

"Many people will this winter have time to read who never did so before



and what we need before we can have progress in this country is a great deal more education along economic and social lines so people can analyze and think for themselves.

"Why could not labor in general in Washington, D. C., organize a book club with an entrance fee of five dollars? The fee would buy one or two books and the members could be furnished a list of the books with the postage rates per book. They could pay the postage both ways and would be entitled to a new book when the one in hand was returned. Perhaps charge a fee of 10 or 25 cents per book.

"Many people could not afford this but surely over the country there are a goodly number who could and perhaps it is the only way they can ever get really valuable books. Many labor organization members would not and some could not read these books but their sons and daughters are often able to. Also farmers could through their organizations be appealed to to use such an institution and in time it might have foreign subscribers.

"Some of the books listed here have several copies in the Seattle Public Library and the fly leaf stamped dates show that they have been in almost constant circulation for a term of years.

"In Seattle, Mark Reed, state Senator, Republican boss and overlord of Mason County since its inception (controls Mason County Logging Company),

announces in Seattle Times of September 29 that the first Fascist organization is being formed for young men un-

(Continued on page 564)

MEMBER'S PREFERRED LIST

Plato's Republic	(Socratic Discourses by Plato and Xenophon)	G. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd.
The Descent of Man	Charles Darwin	E. P. Dutton & Co.
The Voyage of the Beagle	Charles Darwin	Thomas Y. Crowell Co.
Man and Culture	Clark Wissler	The Macmillan Co.
Theories of Social Progress	Arthur James Todd,	
The Spirit of American Government	J. Allen Smith	The Macmillan Co.
An Introduction to Sociology	Arthur M. Lewis	Chas. H. Kerr & Co.
Psychology, General and Applied	Hugo Munsterberg	D. Appleton & Co.
The Dance and Its Place in Education	Margaret Newell H'Doubler	Harcourt, Brace & Co.
Art in Every Day Life	Harriet Goldstein and Vetta Goldstein	The Macmillan Co.
Art in the Life of Mankind (Vol. I, a general view)	Allen W. Seaby	Oxford University Press
Influencing Human Behavior	H. A. Overstreet	W. W. Norton & Co., Inc.
Light Fingered Gentry	David Graham Phillips	D. Appleton & Co.
The Plum Tree	David Graham Phillips	The Bobbs-Merrill Co.
White Magic	David Graham Phillips	D. Appleton & Co.
The Hungry Heart	David Graham Phillips	D. Appleton & Co.
Old Wives For New	David Graham Phillips	D. Appleton & Co.
The Second Generation	David Graham Phillips	D. Appleton & Co.
The Husband's Story	David Graham Phillips	D. Appleton & Co.
Beasts, Men and Gods	Ferdinand Ossendowski	E. P. Dutton & Co.
Origins of Education Among Primitive Peoples	W. D. Hambly	Macmillan & Co., Ltd.
The Old Savage in the New Civilization	Raymond B. Fosdick	Doubleday, Doran & Co.
Lonely Americans	Rollo Walter Brown	Coward-McCann, Inc.
Medical Ethnology	Chas. E. Woodruff	Rebman Company
On the Trail of Ancient Man	Roy Chapman Andrews	G. P. Putnam's Sons
Art of Building a Home	Barry Parker and Raymond Unwin	Longmans, Green & Co.
Art Principles in Building	Arthur Bridgman Clark	Longmans, Green & Co.
China, Mother of Gardens	Ernest H. Wilson	The Stratford Co.
Maori Symbolism	Ettie A. Rout	Harcourt, Brace & Co.
Social Psychology	Floyd Henry Allport	Houghton Mifflin Co.
The Behavior of Crowds	Everett Dean Martin	Harper & Bros.
A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis	Sigmund Freud	Boni & Liveright
The Social Survey	Carol Aronovici	The Harper Press
Psychology and Politics	W. H. R. Rivers	Harcourt, Brace & Co.
Psychology of the Normal and Subnormal	Henry Herbert Goddard	Dodd, Mead & Co.
Short History of Ethics, Greek and Modern	Reginald A. P. Rogers	Macmillan & Co., Ltd.
Aspects of the Study of Society	R. T. Evans	George H. Doran Co.
Applied Psychology	H. L. Hollingworth and A. T. Poffenberger	D. Appleton & Co.
Fundamentals of Social Psychology	Emory Stephen Bogardus	The Century Co.
Dynamic Psychology	Robert Sessions Woodworth	Columbia University Press
The Scientific Study of Human Society	Franklin Henry Giddings	The University of North Carolina Press
An Introduction to Modern Social Problems	Philip Archibald Parsons	Alfred A. Knopf
Statistical Method	Harry Jerome	Harper & Bros.
Applied Art	Pedro J. Lemos	Pacific Press Publishing Association
An Hour of Art	Walter Pach	J. B. Lippincott Co.
Analytical Psychology	C. G. Jung	Moffat, Yard & Co.
Capital (3 volumes)	Karl Marx	Chas. H. Kerr & Co.

OPEN SEASON FOR SNAKES

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin



JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXI. Washington, D. C., November, 1932 No. 11

Death of Mellonism Mellonism may be defined as government by big business in the interest of big business. Mellonism has been in the saddle since 1920; and it was Mellonism which gave rise to the only noteworthy phrase to come out of the 1932 campaign, the forgotten man, i. e., the average citizen ignored by the government.

Mellon was one of the five richest men in the world when he became Secretary of the Treasury under Harding. He came to Washington with definite ideas of his function. He was to manage government finances in such wise as to ward off tax burdens on the rich; after this he considered his obligation to the nation discharged. His sole remaining duties lay in doing services for big business. He stimulated the stock market, and more than any one person, was responsible for the orgy of speculation. He warded off any sane taxing system, pleading for sales tax, or any other levy that would excuse the rich, and hit the poor. He gave back huge rebates to the rich—rebates totalling billions of dollars, during the nine years of his superactivity. In short, he gave shape and direction to three presidential administrations.

Conditions can no longer endure Mellonism, this is certain. He has passed from the picture, but the threat of a second Mellon always impends; but when the country is gripped by hunger such men do not fit. The American people will not tolerate the costly spectacle of government administered by one, who little believes in forgotten men, meaning about 99 per cent of the population.

Getting Ready For 1934

This organization has just passed through a busy political campaign. Unions can not escape participation in politics, and when one adds up city, county, state and congressional tickets, the list of candidates mounts into the thousands—on a national scale. The International Office has had full co-operation of local unions as it has sought to carry out its duties, and it wishes to record this fact. It is conscious that there has not been complete success. Some mistakes were perhaps made. That leads to this suggestion. Two years hence there will be an important congressional campaign. We should get ready now for that campaign. Local unions can aid by keeping a record of the services of Congressmen. How do they serve their constituents? Are they true to their trust? This office plans to ask all local unions in March, 1934, to make a report on Congressmen from their district. Please be prepared.

Is Business Bad? It is the insane contrasts in fortune which make the United States the most amazing country in the world. And it is these sharp, bitter contrasts which create instability. Poverty—wealth; overflowing wheat bins—hungry men; bales of cotton—ragged children. Now one more contrast: Despite business disaster, despite breadlines, and 11,000,000 jobless men, 39 corporations paid dividends equal to 1929 levels in 1932, and five paid larger dividends. Here is the list:

	Regular Dividend 1932	Regular Dividend 1929
Adams-Millis	\$2.00	\$2.00
Air Reduction	3.00	a3.00
Amerada	2.00	2.00
Amer. Can	4.00	b3.00
Amer. Chicle	c2.00	b2.00
Amer. Home Prod.	4.20	4.20
Amer. Telephone	9.00	9.00
Amer. Tobacco, B.	c5.00	c4.00
Brooklyn Union	5.00	5.00
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	2.50	2.50
Coca Cola	c7.00	4.00
Consolidated Gas	4.00	4.00
Corn Products	3.00	a2.50
Dominion Stores	1.20	1.20
Drug, Inc.	4.00	4.00
First Nat. Stores.....	2.50	2.50
General Mills	3.00	c3.00
Hershey Choc.	6.00	Nil
Jewel Tea	4.00	4.00
Liggett & Myers, B.	c4.00	c4.00
Loew's, Inc.	3.00	3.00
Lorillard	1.20	Nil
Louisville Gas & El.....	1.75	1.75
McCall	2.00	2.00
McKeesport	4.00	4.00
Natl. Biscuit	2.80	f2.40
Natl. Pw. & Lt.....	1.00	1.00
Pacific Gas. & El.....	2.00	2.00
Pacific Lighting	3.00	3.00
Penick & Ford.....	1.00	1.00
Reynolds Tob. B.....	3.00	3.00
Safeway Stores	5.00	g5.00
Sou. Cal. Ed.....	2.00	2.00
Standard, N. J.....	c1.00	c1.00
United Biscuit	2.00	1.60
United Gas. Imp.....	1.20	1.20
U. S. Gypsum	1.60	1.60
U. S. Pipe & Fdy.....	2.00	2.00
Woolworth	2.40	2.40

a Plus \$1.50 extra. b Plus \$2 extra. c Plus \$1 extra.
d Plus 25 cents extra. e Plus 50 cents extra. f Plus 60 cents
extra. g Plus stock dividends.

It is not recorded that any of these cut wages, yet it is known that the American Telephone Company reduced its working force.

Shall I Share My Job?

To tell the truth, we would be more enthusiastic for the share-the-work campaign if the Wall Street Journal were not so enthusiastic. This is not mere petty hatred on our part, but because of the grounds for Wall Street's enthusiasm. "Great indus-

trial organizations like Standard Oil of New Jersey have found that job-sharing is comparatively easy, and *has not increased the total payroll*," so spokesmen of the banks frankly confess. Well, now, that is the very reason that every thinking person should be against it. The whole drive for employment, from a national point of view, is to increase payrolls, in order to increase purchasing power, in order to get goods moving, in order to create prosperity.

The truth is the share-the-work movement is a device to make the poor keep the poor. It attempts to shift the responsibility for the unemployed from the shoulders of management, and the government, to the workers themselves.

See how it works. Here is a man making \$30 a week. He shares his job. He is now making \$15 a week and his comrade \$15 a week. The theoretical standard of living for both has been cut in half. This is what is happening. The strategy of bankers and industrializers is to lower the standard of living as a solution for the depression, rather than to make changes in the business system.

Behind the share-the-work campaign is admission that technological unemployment is permanent. The statement is now made that between 25 and 55 per cent of all men now out of work will never be reabsorbed—due to widespread use of labor-saving devices. In short, instead of enriching the entire population intensified production by machines must continue to enrich the few, while the great mass of workers sink to a lower level of existence.

Credo To anyone who will see, it is apparent that the next five years are mighty important ones in the United States. New policies must be shaped, and it is plain that they will be one set of policies or another set; one smacking of autocratic industrialism, the other of scientific and humanistic industrialism. America can not stand still. Life goes on. Persons—nations—make their choice—fateful choices. It may be that the election of 1932 marks such a choice. At any rate, what is to determine the outcome is good, clear thinking about economic things. It is our belief that the best group in America qualified for realistic economic thinking is the organized labor group. But thinking entails responsibilities. Labor will have to be willing to move, change, adapt, experiment, and go forward, if it is to play an heroic part in the next heroic five years.

Word of Commendation We have never sought to attract influence by playing upon the sympathies of our members. Our appeal has been to reason, and to self-interest. But in times like these, when the widespread disaster of the depression has robbed many men of the power to think, and in times like these, when many forget their once well-considered resolutions, we ask you to consider a letter which came from a widow—a suddenly bereft wife of a member. She says:

"Please accept my thanks for the check I received from the Electrical Workers Benefit, and your kind words and prompt attention.

"Several of my friends have spoken of your prompt action and you may rest assured if I can say a good word for you

I will do my best. I can see now why Mr. ——— was such a strong man for the I. B. E. W. and kept in good standing no matter how hard it came. I will always think of you as a friend in need."

Those who founded the insurance feature of the organization acted after they had seen thousands of good women left penniless and destitute. It was this hopeless condition they sought to avoid.

Steel Houses Actually This number is indication that what we revealed in September of trends toward industrialization of the building industry aroused wide interest. One of the most trenchant of the letters comes from Leo Penrose, Local Union No. 413, Santa Barbara, Calif. He relates this incident:

"The September WORKER had some very good articles concerning the industrialization of the building trades, through the erection of prefabricated metal houses, which are made in the factory with wiring and plumbing installed all ready to be set up on your lot! If you haven't read those articles, borrow, beg, or steal a copy of the September WORKER. I had the 'honor' of wiring the only thing in Santa Barbara that comes close to the monstrosity pictured in these articles. It was a 'drive-in' market, the walls being constructed of overlapped metal plates electrically spot-welded together. The original plan called for a very pleasing and appropriate design of Spanish architecture, frame construction, with stucco walls. But the owner was high-pressured into putting up this tin house, at no saving in the cost of construction, with the line that it could not burn down and he wouldn't need fire insurance. After the walls were erected and the sun hit them you couldn't touch them, they were so hot. It became necessary to shield them on the inside with sheets of insulating material, so that canned goods placed on shelves would not spoil."

It may well be that the manufacturers who are promoting steel houses, with gestures of contempt for existing contractors and managers, may be neglecting some salient facts in the situation.

Revenge of The Jobless The unemployed have had a kind of revenge. They have by their very existence crowded every other problem into second place. The world over, governments, economists, private citizens, engineers, the jobless themselves have been troubled keenly with the question, "What shall we do with the unemployed?" This is as it should be. The standard for judging national welfare should not be stock prices, pig iron manufacture, carloadings, electric energy consumed, or bank clearings, but the number of men employed. And whether statesmen will believe it or not, that system of business which first solves the riddle of production, which gives jobs to all who are able to work and anxious to work, will win the allegiance of populations.

This is again as it should be. Let not bosses befool themselves. The old truths hold good in new times. Men are more important than things—than money—than success. Governments exist for men, not men for governments. And no system of business is worthy of respect which does not support the underlying population.



WOMAN'S WORK



"RUGGED INDIVIDUALISM" WILTS BEFORE GROUP ACTION

By WORKER'S WIFE

INDIVIDUALS do not count for much now. Formerly a worker, whether he wore overalls or a white collar, might feel secure by reason of his ability. If he had skill, experience, education, he could get a job. His competence would assure him advancement. Now the security of the individual has vanished. What good does it do a man to be the fastest worker in the factory, when the factory is shut down? Other skilled men are being laid off and replaced by unskilled men because of machine processes which render skill unnecessary. High-priced men are fired and replaced with low-priced men, to cut down the payroll. Even the high salaried executives of big business have not escaped.

The spectacle of former \$20,000 a year men scrambling for \$25 a week jobs is the final proof of the downfall of individualism.

The lone man is powerless. His demands are not heard, even if he has courage enough to voice them. He's small potatoes. Unless, of course, he has millions of dollars to speak for him with a mighty voice—then he gets what he asks for.

But ask the wife of the man who works for a big corporation what he did about that wage cut they handed him. Did he protest? No. What good would it do for one person to complain when they all had to take the cut? But didn't he remind the boss of the many years he had been with the company, his capability in his job, the fact that he had been promised a raise and had not received it? No, he felt lucky to be able to keep his job when there are so many younger men willing to work for less. But didn't anyone protest that there is no need of cutting wages when the corporation made just as much profit last year as the year before, profits they had helped to earn, that their skill and ability had not diminished, but if anything, had increased? No, they were all afraid to say anything. They were afraid. Each one was afraid to say anything himself. They were afraid of each other, afraid of being spied on. They dared not even think their resentment for fear the boss could look into their minds. They all thought, felt, feared, as individuals. Every lone and separate one was afraid. They took the cut and said nothing.

A mass movement, no matter whether it is wrong or right, wisely led or ill advised, always at least is able to ex-

press demands and get them listened to. The bonus expedition to Washington was unsuccessful but it got the attention of the whole country and it is quite possible that legislation may be passed at the next Congress to pay the bonus claims of needy, unemployed veterans. Spontaneous mass movements are rising up, because people are restless, hungry and afraid.

Out of the mass comes an organization. The B. E. F. has its organization now and no doubt will have its lobbyists here in Washington next winter.

Listened to With Respect

Unemployed are organizing into leagues to produce food and shelter for the group. The individuals cannot do that, but the group can. The group is listened to with respect. Farmers allow them to harvest food. The city provides trucks to haul it. Merchants allow the use of empty warehouses for the commissary. Many concessions are made to the group that the individual would not dare ask for.

The isolation of farmers from mass movements is proverbial. Scattered family groups, living miles away from the nearest neighbors, out of touch with the world, producing by hand methods—how could an organized movement be built out of these? But now the farmer realizes that he cannot go it alone. The farmers' holiday movement, largely spontaneous, is gathering momentum. They are pledging united action to raise farm commodity prices, stop mortgage foreclosures, to stop heavy profit taking by middlemen between farmer and consumer.

The farmers' holiday movement is only a few months old, but already it has thousands of active recruits, ready to go to jail, to face the shotguns of sheriffs and deputies. They are picketing roads to stop the movement of produce in order to raise prices, but in order not to penalize city workers, whom they recognize as fellow sufferers, they are giving food to the unemployed. They have drafted a program, and at the head of it is this demand:

"We demand cost of production for our farm products plus an amount which will insure us a decent standard of living." They ask a moratorium on mortgages, cancellation of debts for feed and seed loans by the government, a moratorium on rents and taxes and other measures to protect the needy

farmers until their first objective shall be achieved, and they will hold a national emergency farm relief conference in Washington, D. C., when Congress convenes December 1st, to press their demands.

Nothing is going to stop the deflation of wage and salary workers by pay cuts but organization. Even if production picks up a very great deal, there is such an enormous reservoir of unemployed to draw from that there will be no shortage of labor. Those who have been out of work will work for a pittance.

Organization Essential

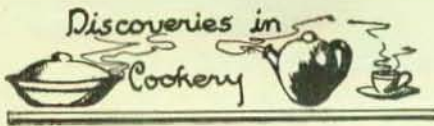
There is only one force that can achieve real and complete prosperity, in the sense that production and employment may be reestablished to their fullest extent, and that is organization to stop wage cutting and restore purchasing power to the millions of workers of this country.

Many big employers are becoming converted to labor's view of high wage, high mass purchasing power, but few of them are willing to voluntarily increase wages for their own workers. They say that they are barely holding their own against cutthroat competition. If their competitors also would increase wages they could do so. There must be a demand from the workers themselves, and to be effective it must be an organized demand.

Representatives of railroad workers went up to the White House and were received by the President and allowed to state their position against further wage cuts in the railroad industry. They were received because they were representatives of a mighty group of organized workers. The association of railway executives dropped their talk about wage cutting though it is expected to come up again when agreements are renewed. In an unorganized industry there are no conferences, no consultations with representatives of the workers. The only demands are from the employer, who is in a position now to enforce whatever he wants.

We do not want visionaries or dreamers, we want practical, determined people to think, and talk, and interest people for organization and get them ready for the time when it is possible for organization to rise up in each plant, each industry, as a spontaneous movement ready for action. Workers, whether employed or not, have suf-

(Continued on page 568)



By SALLY LUNN

ARE you saving your large cracker tins and other useful tin containers? The housewife will find they serve many purposes. The big tins with well-made covers make splendid cannisters for flour, sugar, coffee, oatmeal, and other dry groceries.

When you feel like making some home improvements, get down all the tins you have been saving and decorate them, either with paint or by pasting on bright colored papers. Or, if you have any odds and ends of paint or enamel, choose colors that will go with your kitchen, and put a smooth, even coat on the outside of your cannisters. Let this dry for a day, then make a decorative label on a piece of colored or white paper with the name of whatever you are going to keep in the can. Letter this in ink, as carefully as you can. Glue the label on the can, add any decorative touches you may desire, and finish with a coat of varnish, which will keep the painted surface and the label from getting soiled.

Fancy colored papers, odds and ends of printed oilcloth, etc., may be used to transform ordinary tins into very elegant cannisters. Cut the paper the exact size to fit below the cover and lower rim and to fit around the can. Coat the can with thin, smooth, glue, and roll the can onto the paper covering, being careful to keep edges straight and true. A coat of varnish will protect your paper, but oilcloth will do by itself. A thin strip of colored or gilt passe-partout paper (you can buy a roll of it for a dime) will finish the raw edges in a sophisticated manner.

Decorated cans filled with cookies, cakes or home-made candies are grand for Christmas gifts. Cookies cut in animal shapes delight the children, and the handsome containers, you will find, will be treasured long after the goodies are eaten.

CHRISTMAS GIFT COOKIES

Ginger Animals

- 1 cup molasses
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
- $3\frac{1}{4}$ cups flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda
- 1 tablespoon ginger
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt

Heat molasses to boiling point and pour over shortening. Add dry ingredients mixed and sifted. Chill thoroughly. Toss one-fourth of mixture on a floured board and roll as thinly as possible; cut with a knife or with cookie cutters into animals or other fancy shapes. Place near together on a buttered sheet and bake in a moderate oven from eight to ten minutes. Gather up the trimmings and roll with another portion of dough. During rolling, the bowl containing mixture should be kept in a cool place or it will be necessary to add more flour to

dough, which makes cookies hard, rather than crisp and short.

Currants may be pressed into the animal cookie shapes to represent eyes. Fancy frosting may be added after baking.

Spice Cookies

Another good recipe that may be used for animal cookies for the children and other fancy shapes:

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons butter
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons lard
- 1 tablespoon milk
- 2 cups of flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon clove
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg

Heat molasses to boiling point. Add sugar, shortening and milk. Mix and sift dry ingredients, and add to first mixture. Chill thoroughly, and proceed as for Ginger Animals.

Peanut Cookies

Peanuts are very inexpensive this winter. Here is a recipe that makes a lot of cookies and only uses about a half pound of shelled peanuts.

- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup shortening
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups light brown sugar
- 1 egg
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda
- 3 tablespoons milk
- 2 cups peanuts
- Flour, about 3 cups

Cream shortening and add sugar gradually, while beating constantly; then add egg, well beaten, salt, and

(Continued on page 550)

WINTER

(From left to right)

A formal frock in lavender blue velvet with empire waistline.

A tunic dress in crepe with contrasting skirt and sleeves of metal cloth.



A wool dress in rose and brown plaid with white pique neckline. It buttons up the back.

A coat in gray wool with puffed sleeves. The cape is in black astrakhan.

FASHIONS

CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

LIGHTNING ARRESTERS

Power-Transmission Telephone Protective Equipment—Telephone Line-Insulating Transformers

These transformers safeguard the users of telephones from high voltage, due either to induction or to accidental contact between telephone and power lines, and improve the telephone service by increasing the insulation of the telephone line as a whole through the insulating barrier it places between the interior wiring, instruments, batteries, etc., and the line.

The combination of this transformer with suitable lightning protective equipment affords a high degree of safety even in the extreme case of actual contact between the power and the telephone lines.

If the telephone line is sufficiently well insulated and the protective devices recommended are used, service can be continued over the telephone line even with a ground in the high-tension system.

As the telephone line-insulating transformer is primarily a safety device, high insulation is its chief characteristic, but it has also the desirable qualities of high talking efficiency and low magnetizing current. The high-frequency talking currents

are transformed with small loss, while at the same time the magnetizing current, which must be supplied by the ringing generator, is very small. The magnetizing current taken by these transformers is about half the current passed by a standard 1,000-ohm bell.

RHEOSTAT AND STARTING-COMPENSATOR OPERATING MECHANISMS

Rheostat Mechanisms and Supports

Operating mechanisms for rheostats are divided into two main classes, manual and electrical.

The manual operating mechanisms are subdivided into four groups, i. e.:

- (1) Mechanisms to operate one rheostat directly by the medium of a shaft.
- (2) Mechanisms to operate one rheostat by medium of a chain.
- (3) Mechanisms to operate two rheostats, one by a shaft and the other by a chain.
- (4) Mechanisms to operate two rheostats, both by chain.

Group 1 covers operating mechanisms for cases where the rheostat is mounted on a support back of panel and also directly back of the operating handwheel. The handwheel is connected with the movable

arm of the rheostat through an insulated shaft.

Group 2 consists of chain mechanisms which are suitable for operating rheostats located not directly back of the operating handwheel but somewhere below, above, or to the side of it. The motion of the chain is transmitted to the rheostat sprocket wheel either directly or over suitable idlers and countershafts.

Groups 3 and 4 are designed to save space on front of panels and to group two rheostats belonging to one machine set into one unit for better distinction. These mechanisms have two handwheels and two shafts arranged concentrically.

Group 3 is virtually a combination of groups 1 and 2, where the smaller rheostat (for instance, exciter rheostat for an a. c. generator) is mounted on a support back of the panel and also directly back of the operating handwheel. The handwheel connected with this shaft is smaller than the handwheel operating the chain.

Group 4 includes mechanisms for the operation of two large rheostats by means of chains. Both handwheels are large and of the same diameter, as a greater effort is required to control chain-operated rheostats.

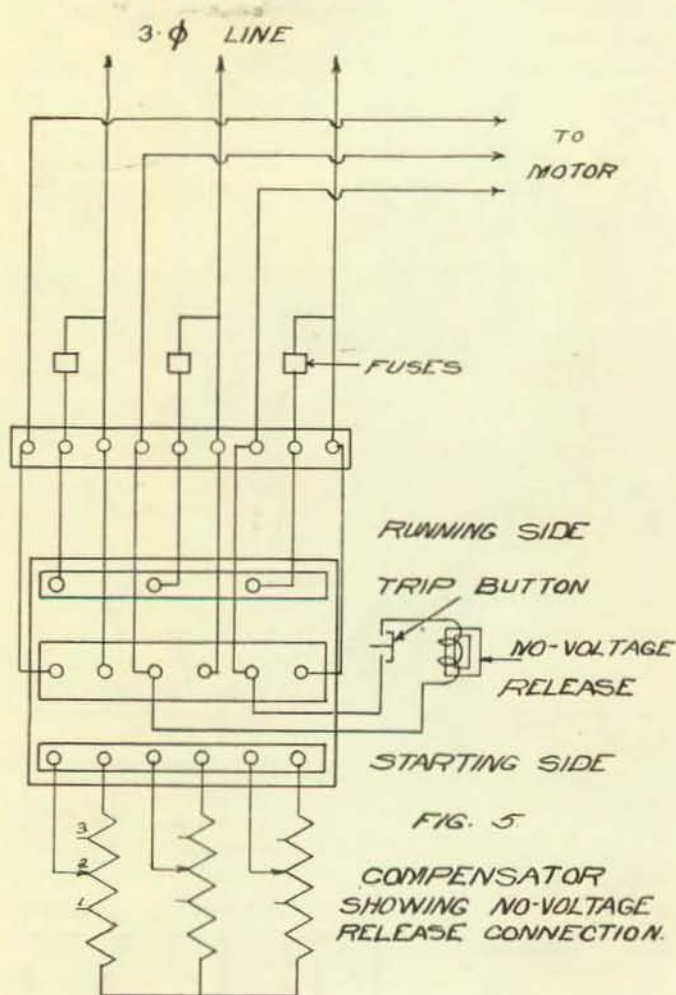
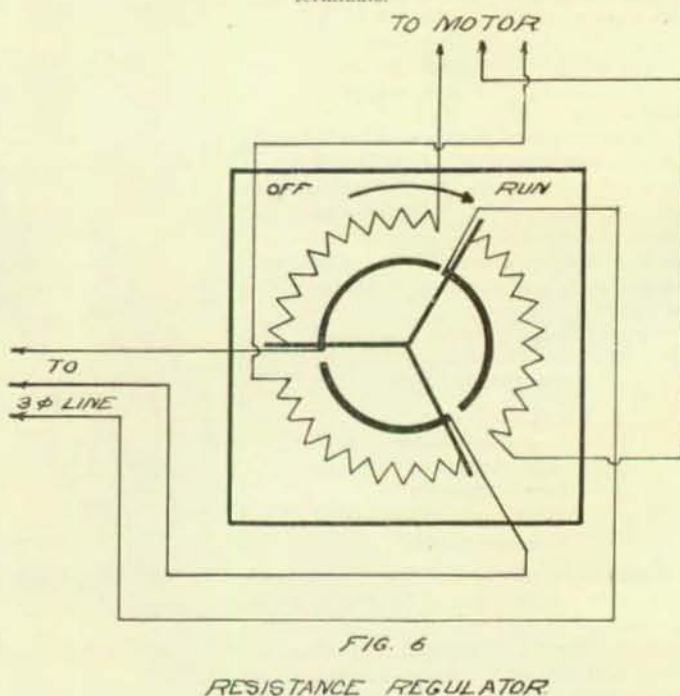
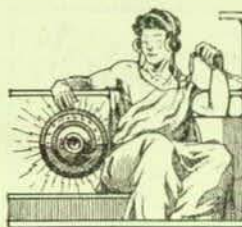


Figure 6 shows a starting regulator for a three-phase motor. This regulator consists of three single-phase starters combined. That is, there are three resistances, one in each phase. In this type of starter the voltage is reduced by means of these resistances. As the blades of the starter pass over the contact points of the starter the voltage increases until the line voltage is across the motor terminals.



AT LEFT

Figure 5 shows the internal connections of a three-phase, three-coil compensator having a no-voltage release coil connected in the line circuit. The magnetic circuit of the coil holds the switch cylinder of the compensator in the running position, if for any reason the line voltage should drop any noticeable value the magnetic circuit of the no-voltage release coil is weakened, releasing the switch cylinder which then falls to the "STOP" position opening the motor circuit. By means of the trip button in the no-voltage release circuit the motor is stopped by pushing the button, opening the circuit, which causes the motor circuit to open.



RADIO



WHAT ABOUT WIRED WIRELESS?

By AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA, Mem. A. I. E. E., Mem. I. R. E.

Transmission of Programs Over Electric Light Wires Presents Many Attractive Features at Present Stage of Broadcast Developments.

FOR at least 10 years back we have been hearing something about wired wireless from time to time. By that term we understand the propagation of waves or electromagnetic energy along wires or conductors, instead of through space as in radio. In other words, we have in wired wireless the "guided" variety of electromagnetic propagation, while in regular broadcasting we have the "unguided" variety. Just now, due to certain conditions in the general broadcasting situation, particular interest attaches to the possibilities of wired wireless, and a discussion may well be in order at this time.

Ever since General George O. Squier, former Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army, developed the idea of wired wireless, much work has been done in that field. By utilizing electromagnetic waves or high-frequency currents it has been found possible to transmit signals, including telegraphic, telephonic and control signals, over given conductors without in any way interfering with the normal use of those conductors. Thus the conductors may be a high-tension electric power line, handling hundreds of thousands of volts, while the wired wireless system may impress delicate telephone messages on the same conductors without in any way interfering with the transmission of power. By means of suitable coupling condensers the wired wireless signals can be transmitted over any part of the conductor system without leakage of the regular electric currents handled over the same conductors. Carrier current applications are nothing more than wired wireless under a different name. The possibility of a multiplicity of frequencies makes it feasible to have a number of wired wireless communication channels over a given conductor circuit. In telegraph and telephone communications advantage is taken of different carrier current frequencies so as to obtain a multiplicity of channels over given circuits, while those circuits can still handle their normal functions.

It is in the broadcasting field that wired wireless may stand close watching during the next year or two. Although a splendid broadcasting situation has been built up in the past dozen years of organized broadcasting, there are certain elements which seem to pave the way for a wired wireless system of broadcasting in many areas. To begin with, broadcasting has become so commercialized that listeners are turning away from their sets. While figures are not obtainable and even if they were they would probably be nothing short of sheer guesswork, some authorities estimate that listener interest has dropped off at least 40 per cent in the past year. The fact that radio broadcasting is financed by advertis-

ers and that business conditions cause advertisers to seek greater direct returns than ever before from their advertising investments, is reflected in the growing amount of sales talk intermixed with radio entertainment.

Then there is the technical failure of broadcasting in several of our crowded metropolitan areas. Due to the use of excessive power, together with the need for more time on the air by commercial broadcasters, stations are now sharing common frequencies or wavelengths. Certain stations are even linked together and synchronized on a single frequency, so as to obtain full-time operation in place of part-time operation which would otherwise be required if individual frequencies were employed in a given territory. When synchronized and located within range of one another, of course, the transmitters must handle the exact same program or network feature. At any rate, the placing of more than one station on a given frequency, the use of high power and other features have resulted in blurring, garbling, howls, squeals, fading within close range and other technical difficulties of which the broadcasters seem quite oblivious or, otherwise, unable or unwilling to do anything about it.

Between the excessive blurb on the one hand and the technical flops on the other, the time is now coming when the average family seems receptive to some entirely new form of non-commercial, fresh, sparklingly novel and strictly local form of entertainment and enlightenment. Broadcasting having grown set in its ways, there seems little hope via radio. Hence the receptive mind of the public for some entirely new form of mass entertainment.

Wired wireless may be the answer. And it is the answer, so far as technical and economical considerations are concerned. But whether the wired wireless interests are prepared to exploit what seems to be a most propitious moment, is quite another question.

With wired wireless it should be possible to transmit programs over the usual electric power lines so that the service could be tapped, by means of a suitable coupling device, at any electric socket or wall outlet. The electric consumer can, for a monthly rental fee, secure the necessary coupling means and special wired wireless set to tune in on the programs broadcast over the electric power system. It seems that the rental fee can be of the order of \$2 or so per month, which, when it includes a high-grade frequency selector, power amplifier and loud-speaker, is rather moderate since the listener-in does not have to lay out a considerable sum of money for a radio set which becomes obsolete in several years. The fact that wired wireless is practically free from static is another feature in favor of this system.

Many people are thinking about wired

wireless program service these days. They realize that through this means of collecting for programs at the receiving end, the usual advertising or sponsor feature can be entirely eliminated. It becomes possible to provide programs of strictly listener-in interest, without thought to pleasing advertisers. It becomes possible to provide many local features now missing over network stations and even the local stations which have gone strictly commercial.

Over the wired wireless system, it should be possible to provide at least three channels or simultaneous program features. One channel might be for instrumental or orchestral music from early morning until late night. Another might carry variety entertainment, such as songs, radio plays, comedy sketches and so on. The third might be devoted to pure enlightenment and information, such as educational lectures, local news, general news, talks by local authorities and leaders, public forums, etc.

The cost of maintaining an appropriate program service would probably be excessive if maintained by a single wired wireless system in a given locality. If a system is operating for 17 hours per day, or from 7 o'clock in the morning until midnight, there is an enormous bill for talent. But fortunately, the wired wireless systems throughout the country might be supplied with the bulk of their musical features via electrical transcriptions or recorded programs. So great has been the technical achievement in this line that today an electrical transcription cannot be told apart from the usual studio performance. The fact that no announcement would have to be made of the use of electrical transcription would be a further feature in favor of this method of syndicating programs. Thus the smallest wired wireless system could secure the finest entertainment in the world, not only from our leading musical and entertainment centers but even from overseas centers.

The matter of local entertainment, local news, local speakers and other local touches is one deserving considerable attention. The trend of broadcasting towards commercialization and particularly the climax of such commercialization in the network programs has caused the local interest of listeners-in to be more and more neglected. Even the local stations are so busy with commercial programs that they devote little or no time to matters of purely local interest. With wired wireless, however, there should be ample time for this purpose and thus the programs can be a counterpart of the local newspaper which, while not a competitor of the metropolitan newspaper, at least has a place in the picture.

Wired wireless will stand watching during the next year or two. Unless all signs fail it will be sprung on the American people by 1933 or at the latest 1934, as a national service over a large number of power networks.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh
& Two

"Sittin' on a park bench and loafing, out of work, changes the trend of a man's thoughts," says William E. Hanson, of Local No. 103, Boston. "It is peculiar how one will drift away from the usual routine of doing things and attempt something different; probably the deviation is a tonic for depressive and stagnating thoughts." Here is a part of the poetry he wrote, while—

Loafing and Out of Work

Politicians and quibbling charmers
Travel the continent, promising farmers
Good times, higher tariffs, and better crops,
While valuation depreciates and stock drops.
But, oh, how the country's real condition is found—

Topsy turvy and upside down.
Lacking is spirit and cheerful hope,
We worry and fear, we shiver and mope,
Like folks on a ship lost in the murk,
While men are loafing and out of work.

Information Furnished

Back in 1913, while working for Mother Bell, who at that time was a half-way decent old gal, together with other linemen, I was installing new cable on the main street of Austin, Texas. Along with us was Pat O'Brien, the best post hole digger in those parts. At a busy corner was our Pat, trying to answer all sorts of questions asked by curious citizens and dig the hole at the same time.

Tiring of foolish questions, Pat secured a large piece of white card board and with a marking pencil he wrote the following:

"My good people, I am diggin' a hole with a bar and shovel, six feet deep, to put a wooden pole in it, and when that's done the man with the spurs on his shoes goes up and hangs a lot of telephone wires for you and others to talk over. My name is Pat O'Brien, 45 and married. Anything else you want to know, please call information."

G. L. MONSIVE,
I. O.

The Dailies and the Journal

The dailies are full of rumors,
Of mostly false alarms
Which sometimes enlighten us of grafters,
Who steal the poor folks' alms.

The writers of those papers
Are all a jolly bunch,
Who in due time expose the fakirs,
Then you read about 'em at lunch.

It brings to light some corruption,
But not always the truth;
So I advise as an introduction,
To read your JOURNALS for both.

You can't go wrong by reading
Our monthly magazine;
For it is always leading
In the truth supreme.

And bear in mind, dear brethren,
That united we better stand,
For it is like a diadem
Which protects you in this great land.
JOE YARVICE,
L. U. No. 109.

Farmer Brown and His Mule, Prince

By G. L. MONSIVE

Pausing for a few minutes to mop his brow, the farmer behind the plow spoke to Prince, his mule: "Prince, you are a mule, the son of a jackass, while I am a human, in the image of God, yet we work at the plow day in and day out. I sometimes wonder if I work for you or you work for me. Or perhaps we are only partners—a partnership between a fool and a mule—for surely I work as hard as you, if not harder. Plowing or cultivating, we cover the same distance; you do it on four legs, I on two. I, therefore, do twice as much work per leg as you do.

"By and by, we'll be preparing for the corn crop. When it's harvested, the landlord gets a third of the crop. You know he is so good to allow me to use a bit of this vast land. One third goes to you, and the other third I keep. You consume all your share but the cobs, while I am compelled to divide my share between my three kids, a dozen hens, several pigs and the banker.

"When we both need shoes, you get them, Prince. You are getting my goat. Is it fair for a mule, a son of a jackass, to swindle a son of God out of his substance?

"You only help me plow and cultivate the farm, and only I can cut, shock and husk the corn, while you roam over the pasture, look over the fence and hee-haw at me.

"During the fall and winter, the entire family, from the baby to grandpa, picks cotton to raise money for the taxes and buy new harness and pay on the mortgage interest on you, and what do you worry about a mortgage? Not a damn, you old, onery cuss; I have to do all the worrying about the mortgage on your tough and ungrateful hide.

"The only time I am your better is on election day, for I can cast a vote and you can not. And after the election I realize that I have been as big a jackass as your papa. I am prone to wonder if politics were made for men or jackasses—or to make jackasses of men. Considering all these things, Prince, tell me, how can you keep a straight face and look so dumb and solemn?"

Bits From L. U. No. 474

Now we've got a tax on checks. Wonder if anyone ever thought of a check on taxes.

Did you hear about the man who didn't speak to his wife for six months because he didn't like to interrupt?

If you want to live to see 80, don't look for it on the speedometer.

Man should take a healthy tip from nature—our ears aren't made to shut; our mouths are.

Women can keep a secret just as well as men, only it takes more of them to do it.

If your wife laughs at your jokes you can be sure of one thing—either you know some good jokes or you have a good wife.

R. B. BAKER,
L. U. No. 474,
Memphis on the Mississippi.

"The New Maid" "Electrically"

When she arrives,
RECEIVER.
Should she be too
slow,
GENERATOR.
If she is noisy,
RESISTOR.
Should she go out
much,
FUSER.
If she is wrong,
RECTIFIER.
Should she become
religious,
ALTERNATOR.
Should she be wasteful,
CONDENSER.
If she is hot headed,
INSULATOR.
Should she weaken,
AMPERE.
If she becomes
boisterous,
CHOKER.
Should she stand
still long,
ROTOR.
Should she become
dull,
MAGNETIZER.

If she becomes
furious,
CONTROLLER.
Should she become
smart,
DIMMER.
Should she not
hear,
BUZZER.
If she becomes radical,
CONVERTOR.
Should she be
erratic,
GROUNDER.
Should she lose
energy,
INDUCTOR.
If she gets dusty,
BRUSHER.
If she becomes composed,
COMMUTATOR.
Should she be a
good wife
COPPER.
If she wants to go
visiting,
CONDUCTOR.

G. L. MONSIVE,
I. O.

Peshastine, Wash., October 25, 1932.

Dear Editor:

I sat on a little cactus out in the desert three weeks ago, while fixing a tire, and now the ends of the thorns are just working out. That is what made me think of this rhyme:

"There are no callouses on my hands today,
Not even a single trace;
Hoover has taken the work out of life,
Now they are in another place."

W. H. HENDRICK,
Peshastine, Wash.

P. S.—I met Brother Farrand, in Seattle. He invited me to visit Seattle in our JOURNAL, so I went there.

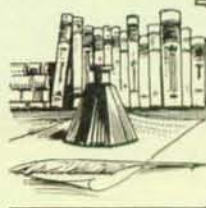
My Daddy

By RUTH HARRIS,
(Daughter of John B. Harris, L. U. No. 318)
Bulls Gap, Tenn.

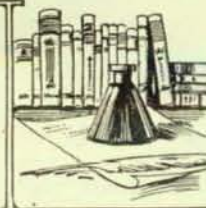
My daddy is a railroad man,
He works each day with all his might,
He helps the union all he can;
He does the thing he thinks is right.

It is his duty to uphold his lodge
And pay his dues on regular time,
So he will be a good electrician helper,
Not always lagging behind.

Now, I'm sure you'll like my daddy,
For he's a true-bred railroad man;
He's trying to do the thing that's right,
And help the union all he can.



CORRESPONDENCE



RADIO DIVISION OF L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Under this heading, each month there will be something that we, the members of the Radio Division of Local No. 1, think all members of the I. B. E. W. should know, so they may help us have not only a few scattered organized bodies of radio operators, but a nation-wide organization.

This month we are publishing for your enlightenment a letter received from Brother Ludgate, one of the oldest members of our organization, a radio man who has fought for the conditions that now exist in St. Louis, and who is at present serving as chairman of the Radio Division of Local No. 1.

So let us have your undivided attention for a few moments on the following letter from Brother Ludgate:

10-11-32.

Dear Bill:

You have asked if I would prepare something on the subject of organizing the radio men. Sure thing, for with 11 years of experience of broadcast station operation I believe I can state with a fair degree of accuracy the radio man's viewpoint and the benefits resulting from union organization upon the radio men of the United States.

First, it is necessary to show, as a background, the conditions which exist in localities where radio men are not organized.

Second, to show what union organization can do to correct such conditions.

Finally, the attitude of the average radio man and what he himself must do if he is to adequately protect himself from the encroachment of those interests who seek to keep him unorganized to satisfy selfish purposes.

Radio broadcasting is unique in many ways, for it has grown in a dozen years into the most powerful system for enlightenment and entertainment the world has ever known. The requirement of government license to operate these stations and the issuance of the necessary license to anyone who can successfully pass the government examination has always been a constant threat to those operators employed in any radio station, for every person securing a license to operate expects to cash in by securing employment at some such radio station.

Radio station owners as a rule, being shrewd business men were quick to sense the opportunity offered them for cheap help through the thousands of graduates from radio schools who, through glamorous advertisements, have led many young men to train themselves for a career in radio, regardless of whether the field is saturated or not. The result generally the country over has been that radio operators have had to accept compensation entirely too small and to work hours entirely too long in order to keep their jobs.

Now we come to the second point, namely, how do union principles fit into this picture? Well, they just don't; so we will have to set up another picture to show what union organization does to correct such conditions. The cardinal prin-

READ

Unique job, by L. U. No. 595.

Against wage cuts, by L. U. Nos. 311 and 817.

More news of radio men, by L. U. No. 1.

Behind politics, by L. U. No. 329. One of the best locals, by L. U. No. 212.

Do we make the right appeal, by L. U. No. 58.

These letters carry out the tradition of sane, fearless, realistic correspondence.

ciple in union organization, as I view it, is this: It takes far more than a mere knowledge of radio to make a good operator. It takes years of experience: That a good staff of experienced operators is a real asset to any radio station. One idea then, in a radio operators union, is to protect those men with years of experience from being replaced by unscrupulous employers, thus reducing their payrolls by getting green men at a lower scale.

Such protection makes for stability among radio men because, as everyone knows, a man can do much better work when he knows his employment is to be fairly steady so long as he produces good work.

Now we come to the subject of wages, or compensation, if you will. When a man

receives a fair return for his time and effort, he is able to enjoy those comforts of home life and all that goes with it, which is out of the question when a man is underpaid. It is also true that a man can never do his best work when he is required to work long hours which prevent proper rest and time for recreation so essential in these times. So union organization of radio operators gives protection, tends toward steadier employment, a higher wage level, and shorter work hours, as against uncertain employment, low wages and long hours without such organization.

Finally we come to the attitude of the average radio man toward union organization, and what he must do if he is to effectually overcome the forces which are slowly but surely lowering his standard of living, thus preventing him from securing and enjoying to the full extent the fruits of his labor.

Now the average radio man feels that he is on the borderline between labor and a profession. This is due, in part, to the considerable amount of highly technical knowledge which he must master in training for this work and, in part, to the nature of the work itself. So he naturally hesitates to accept union principles, with respect to his work, because the experienced operators know that conditions vary at each and every station and he is suspicious that what is acceptable to the staff of one station in a locality, will become a detriment to another station in the same locality, due to differences in station management and operation.

The radio station owners the country over are effectively organized into one or more organizations for the sole purpose of protecting themselves from those interests seeking to break up their little playhouses. This means only one thing and that is, that sooner or later the radio men must organize. They must stick together and use all of their collective strength to correct and prevent practices which are keeping their standards of living down.

The real remedy to such conditions (and they do exist) is the effective organization of radio locals in the I. B. of E. W. throughout the country. This is an organization of, by, and for radio operators, thus assuring these men the right to solve their own problems and to set their own standards and conditions along similar lines to those that have made the I. B. of E. W. successful in the electrical game.

In St. Louis, the commercial broadcast stations have been exclusively manned by union operators organized on the lines mentioned above for about seven years. We have about the finest working conditions and scale in the country, thus affording real protection, and last but not least, satisfied station owners are the rule rather than the exception under this arrangement. This, we hold, is ample proof that the radio men in the various stations throughout the United States can and will be organized.

W. F. LUDGATE,
Chairman Radio Division,
Local Number 1.



GEORGE J. WINTERS

A member of L. U. No. 3 and one of the 22 men selected for outstanding work in building the R. K. O. Sound Theatre in Radio City who received a certificate of merit and gold craftsmanship button August 29 from the New York Building Congress.

There sure is a lot of good information and true words in that letter, which we thank you for, Brother Ludgate, and let us hear from you again.

Now, all you electrical workers, have you talked to your trusted friends that are radio operators or engineers? Have you told them that there is a way they can protect themselves from poor conditions, poor wages, and against these schools turning out green operators, and the other numerous enemies of the radio man? Do they know that there is such a movement going on to organize them?

There are lots of radio operators who do know that there is an organized union body of radio men in St. Louis and have asked, not only once but numerous times, strangers to them from St. Louis about it.

Those are the fellows we want to get, too, but need your help to give this movement the right kind of publicity by getting it direct to the radio operators.

Let's hear from you, Brothers of the I. B. E. W. in other cities, and before it's time for the next issue of this great magazine, the voice of the electrical worker, to go to press, we hope to have word from Brother McLeon, our leader and organizer, as to how every one of us can help him put this movement over, and as soon as possible reach that now distant goal.

In closing, may we state if you want any information, or if you have any, mail the information or your inquiries at once.

BILL KELLER.

L. U. NO. 26, GOVERNMENT BRANCH, NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Going through the correspondence section of the JOURNAL, the writer has with enthusiasm noted the new press secretaries who have been appointed to office through their respective presidents of the various locals which have had their election of officers in the past month or two.

The press secretaries who are a little backward in spreading the activities of their own locals, may feel that their job has no honors with it, or that it is merely an office that is filled through an appointment and that it means nothing. After all, the system of all organizations is followed on parliamentary rules, and as we see every day in our lives the men who are elected to office in most cases, as in the government, don't come up to the requirements of their office. The heads of all governments appoint men who are capable of performing their duties, and the election of the others is made by the people, who in the long run are ignorant of the man's qualifications to hold an office.

It's the same principle in a labor organization, or in fact any organization. Getting back to the press secretaries, well, if they are wide awake and on the job they can help their own locals out immeasurably. Tell the readers of the JOURNAL of what your local is really thinking, and what they are doing. Never mind the criticism or knocking, because the ones who are always knocking are the "whispering Willies." They won't tell you on the floor of your local what they think, but will seek comfort with the other weaklings, who haven't the courage of their own convictions or any constructive ideas as to helping their locals in any way. Your job as press secretary is a responsible one, and in the performance of your duties you command more attention than the ones who are elected. Workmen of the I. B. E. W. are the leaders of skilled craftsmanship in the various trades throughout this country, and a little advertising in the JOURNAL on the part of the press secretaries will go a long

way in making these men proud of their work.

After all, when every big job is completed, the average mechanic who took part in such a job feels with a deep satisfaction and pride that he was instrumental in the success of that job. So, you press men get on the job and let the world know the good work you are all doing.

TOM CRANN.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

In reading through the JOURNAL a number of the letters capture our attention.

We note particularly Brother Bachie's breezy style of writing and find it quite enjoyable and easily assimilated. Then there is the short and very newsy letter from Local No. 306 in which Brother Wilson makes use of his home-made satirical phrase on consistency, which reads, "Demand union wages and buy non-union products." Here is real food for thought. Real consistency in the matter of using union earnings in purchasing union labeled goods would go a long way in extending aid when it would do most good. We found the letter from the Radio Division of Local No. 1 extremely interesting, especially so since that is from a new branch of the electrical industry.

Local No. 103 gives an interesting account of the manner in which the organization in co-operation with the employers shortened materially the working period from six days to four, entailing a sacrifice on the part of the working membership but at the same time making or creating working opportunities for those in great need of work. A really commendable arrangement.

Local No. 349 published a picture of its cable class. The boys all seem to be hard at work and absorbing their share of knowl-

edge. What makes the account and the picture of this class so interesting is the fact that Local No. 28 also has a class of instruction in the same art and ably managed by Brother Melchoir as instructor.

Now for a bit of local news. Seems as though the ordinary procedure of getting married these days lacks the necessary publicity. Carl Reuter made all necessary arrangements for his adventure into the matrimonial realm, by having a public wedding at the Annual Food Show, which is to be staged in the Fifth Regiment Armory. Carl will be assured of a sizable audience and plenty of publicity. The boy is sure to be overwhelmed with gifts, as is the usual custom. The various concerns around town do the donating. We suspect there is a real method to the Brother's madness. Already some of the Brothers started delivering gifts. What queer ideas some of the boys have on this subject is indeed a revelation. Local No. 28 has been invited as a body and a special section of the armory has been reserved for the members and their ladies. Special invitations were printed and distributed to the members. The food show always has the work done by union labor.

The radio class is now in full swing and attendance is excellent. A very able instructor, who really knows radio, lectures and illustrates on the subject. Excellent books have been procured to be used as text books by the class.

All the other classes, comprising those of elementary and advanced electricity and cable splicing, are going ahead on schedule. The educational program is somewhat curtailed over that of last season by the elimination of the welding class due to the large expense involved. This is only to be a temporary arrangement.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

Members of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association Take Notice!

This is to advise all members of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association of an amendment to Section 1 of By-Law VII of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association as made at the regular semi-annual meeting of the Supreme Lodge on September 14, 1932.

The words "the person or persons" contained in the twenty-second and thirty-ninth lines of said section have been removed and the words "the next of kin" have been substituted, making the section to read in part—

"* * * Upon the failure of any member to name an original beneficiary or to name a new beneficiary after the death or inability to take of one previously named, the said death benefit shall be payable to the next of kin who are entitled to take the personal property of the deceased member in accordance with the laws of the domicile of such deceased member governing the distribution of personal property in case of intestacy. * * * If any member shall name a beneficiary who does not bear to him the true relationship stated by him and appearing in his benefit certificate and who does not fall within the classes of persons permitted by this By-Law VII to be named as beneficiary, the Association, upon discovery and actual communication to the Supreme Lodge of the falsity of said statement of relationship before it has paid said benefit, shall pay the benefit to the next of kin who are entitled to take the personal property of the deceased member in accordance with the laws of the domicile of such member governing the distribution of personal property in case of intestacy; * * *"

This amendment has not changed the intent of the law, but was made on the advice of counsel to clarify the law and avoid possible legal contest.

G. M. BUGNIAZET,
Secretary.

L. U. NO. 58, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

There is one essential thing that any one man, or group of men, must have in life to attain a measure of success for whatever he or they set out to do. That one thing is respect. The boy who aspires to captain his team, the business man who aspires to establish a monthly turnover, the professional man who aspires to create a clientele, the politician who aspires to obtain election, and the political action committee which aspires to elect a slate, must all first secure the respect of the minds from which they would draw a favorable response.

This thing respect is not necessarily related to good manners. A well-mannered person will treat everyone he meets with a kindness born of good taste. Openly, he may treat them all alike. Inwardly, there will be a marked distinction. For you, he may have a profound respect; and for me, silent contempt. You and I, alone, are responsible for the position we each occupy in his table of appraisement.

The success of the labor movement in America is no exception to the rule. Regardless of the many alibis and excuses of labor leaders for the existing apathetic attitude of the American public to the trade union ideals; regardless of the spineless dismissal of this all-important and calamitous state of mind in the man on the street by our leaders as a natural hatred towards all labor, the truth hovers over us again and again, like Banquo's Ghost, that if such an apathy or hatred exists—and who says it does not—it is because union labor has miserably failed to secure in the minds of the voters a respect from which could be drawn a favorable response.

By the time this reaches the presses, the national elections will have come and gone. In the last few years, candidates sponsored by the Detroit Federation of Labor, if listed according to their individual philosophies, would almost cover the whole gamut of political hypocrisy, from the most bestial plutocrat to the most asinine of communists. One year we are asked to vote for a certain man for a particular office. The reason given is that he has promised to go down the line (whatever that is) for labor. The next thing we hear is that he has become a "dead rat" or a "girl scout"; and at the following election we are asked to vote for that certain man's opponent. An excuse is now given that some nonentity or other was refused a political job. The whole ideal of social emancipation is apparently subordinated to the whims and fancies of one or more men who are primarily interested in personal aggrandizement—at whatever cost the intelligent worker may suffer by loss of the respect of his immediate acquaintances. The whole picture is puerile and repulsive.

Organized labor will never become a molder of American destiny until she acquires a strength and beauty of character that will command the respect of the American voter. Personal abuse and childlike taunts simply are not stomachable by the average reader or listener. Ridicule and nauseous comments are the first lines of defense of the bully and the poltroon; and invariably react unfavorably to the whole group which may be represented. The self-respecting rank and file of our unions must rise up and effectively squelch these bull-baiting destroyers of good will.

Regardless of all the communistic and socialistic ravings of well-meaning unfortunates among us who constantly cry for "something to be done," "united action," "shoot the rich," "emancipate the poor," "browbeat religion and the church," and so on, ad infinitum, there is one compelling reality that stands out in all its nakedness;

that the real force that governs the destiny of this nation is public opinion. Public opinion could bankrupt Henry Ford overnight. Public opinion can wipe out Wall Street in one election. Public opinion is the law in this republic. And nothing will give to organized labor success in the control and distribution of the fruits of her labor except the irresistible force of a molded public opinion which has first been converted to the cause of union labor by an overwhelming respect on the part of the public for trades union management.

It must be said that recent years under President Green have witnessed a rapidly-growing national sentiment more sympathetic to organized labor. The gradual weeding out of radicals and the criminally inclined, together with the induction into office of men of sound principles and sounder morals, has resulted in a noticeable increase in press dispatches quoting some of our leaders and commending their efforts. This, coming in the wake of the breakdown of world economics due to the ill-distribution of the enormous wealth produced by capitalism, is indicative of a wave of serious thinking by an hitherto apathetic public as to what this labor question was all about. More people are realizing that the eternal wage problem is really their problem.

Our immediate responsibility, then, is to nurture and to fructify this new public interest by placing men in strategic positions who will make contact with the public in a manner that will gain and hold their respect. Something vastly more than muscle is the order of the day. The mistaken popular conception that labor is a hulking brute, insensitive to any of the finer arts of citizenship and incapable of assimilating more than the three R's of civilization, must be replaced by a new realization that labor certainly has the perception and the statesmanship, as well as the punch, to merit recognition as a consulting authority in all questions of human progress.

LEONARD SMITH.

L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Conventions are of interest to the general public, in proportion to the number of people who are directly or indirectly affected by the measures, propositions or resolutions adopted.

With this thought in mind, the thirty-third annual convention of the State Federation of Labor, held at Modesto, is by far the most important convention of the year for California.

That each successive labor convention shows progress toward the goal of our aspirations is indeed encouraging, when you consider the many retarding influences that must be overcome.

The greatest of these, in the writer's opinion, is unorganized labor; they pay no freight, but we must of necessity drag them along like a ball and chain in our upward climb.

They fail to realize, that only through the efforts of organized labor, the open shop is kept from becoming the open door to wage slavery.

Volumes could be written on this subject, but space is limited.

L. U. No. 83 was well represented at the convention by Brother Cyrus McDaniel, and we take this opportunity of thanking him for his splendid and comprehensive report of the proceedings.

Brother McDaniel is a candidate for state assemblyman, and we all hope that when this is published he will have been successful at the election.

Along with the news of the Insull crash, and the hue and cry of privately owned public

utilities for lower wages and higher rates to save them from the same fate, it is interesting to note the significant fact that in spite of the depression, the municipally owned Bureau of Power, of Los Angeles, goes merrily on paying high wages, keeping its men employed, reducing their light and power rates four times since 1927, and can still show net earnings of millions of dollars each year. That is something for the public to think about.

The rest of this letter is of personal interest to members of Local No. 83. Our last meeting in October was in charge of the auxiliary; they entertained us royally with music, cards, dining and dancing. Many beautiful prizes were awarded and everybody seemed to enter into the jovial spirit of the evening. Old man depression was not invited.

We thanked the ladies and promised to reciprocate in the near future.

W. AUTHORSON.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

I note with interest, while looking through the October issue of the JOURNAL that you listed on page 515 some 200 odd federal building projects. You will be perhaps gratified to learn that you have unwittingly supplied us with a wealth of information, which is most valuable.

If the members of the Brotherhood employed on this kind of work in other sections of the country are to be continually confronted with the hazardous conditions such as have existed on the new postoffice job in Boston, which has been under construction for the past year, all I can recommend is that they take out plenty of accident insurance of a very high valuation.

Since the inception of the present administration of Local No. 103 in July of this year, President Buckley and Business Manager Murphy have been deeply concerned to learn of the number of men hurt on the Boston postoffice job, and the seriousness of their injuries. I am not in possession of complete information of the entire record, but can truthfully state as of my own knowledge that three members of this local have fractured skulls which they bear as mute evidence to the outright refusal of the general contractor to grant to his fellowman at least ordinary justice and humane treatment by his failure to provide for their safety while on the work. It is because of this fact that President Buckley and Business Manager Murphy have taken steps to rectify, if possible, the deplorable and unsafe conditions that have existed on this job from the very beginning, to the end that the Federal Government in the future will guarantee the security of the men employed. If such utter disregard for human life were to be displayed in this commonwealth on any state, county, city, town or private building operation, the Department of Labor and Industry of Massachusetts would put an immediate stop to the work by removing all men from the job until such time as the hazard was alleviated.

I presume that most states, if not all, are blessed with an institution of this kind, but so far as investigation can determine the Federal Government has failed to give much consideration to the protection of the building trades mechanic. However, we all realize that state laws bear no weight and have no jurisdiction on federal property. Despite this we found that the Department of Labor and Industry, at the request of the general contractor, immediately following a series of accidents on the postoffice job, delegated one of its inspectors to help

form a safety committee for the purpose of devising safety rules to minimize the ordinary risks that a mechanic will encounter on work of this proportion. And what did it all amount to? Apparently it was a subterfuge to shut off the unsavory publicity that the job was receiving in the columns of the Boston newspapers.

When you go on the job, what do you see? In many places unguarded elevator wells, down one of which within the last month fell the plastering contractor, whose life was spared by some act of Divine Providence. Shortly prior to that a man seeking employment happened in on the premises and not knowing the general layout of the building was unfortunate enough to take a trip down an elevator well and, remember Brothers, if you will, there are no cars in any of the wells, as yet. The greatest contribution to these accidents is the inadequate lighting facilities. The floors of the darkened hallways are covered with debris, no attempt being made to clean it up, and in some cases stairways are in a similar condition.

There is one stairway, of steel type, upon which will no doubt be placed a stone tread of some description. These treads as yet have not been mounted and the customary temporary wooden treads used in stairways of this nature for safety of all concerned, are conspicuous by their absence. This framework stands as a silent appeal for patronage of one of the many beautiful hospitals for which our city is famous.

Complaints were made—strike was threatened—yes, the job was struck. Betterments were assured by the superintendent, and a half-hearted attempt made to rectify matters. Then what happened? The job superintendent claimed that the Seaverns Company office in Chicago ordered him to discontinue. So you can readily see that it would be necessary to call strikes every week to compel fair treatment.

Such a course would make us appear ridiculous in the eyes of everyone. It has therefore been decided that Congressional action, resulting in a codification of federal safety laws for the protection of building tradesmen while on federal work, is the only solution. It is further suggested that the power of enforcement of these laws be delegated to the government engineer or representative on the work rather than by a separate governmental agency, and that a penalty be imposed for failure to comply.

In the investigation conducted by the president and business manager, the Assistant U. S. Attorney General in Boston informed them that there were no laws in existence providing for protective devices or measures to be used on federal jobs for the prevention of injury to the mechanic so employed. The only consideration granted him was a mandate compelling the contractors on the job to provide accident insurance in the event that the man is injured. Our experience with the insurance company with whom our contractor has been dealing is most unpleasant. Their policy seems to be take all and give nothing. They have resorted to all kinds of means to avoid their obligation to the injured men. However, the attitude of our president and business manager is for the protection of the man on the job to prevent injury and thus minimize the possibility of payment on the part of the poor, struggling, and big hearted insurance company.

Our officials believe that a man sound in mind and body is worth more to himself and the I. B. E. W. than any insurance company could ever pay, and it is to this end that they hope to muster the

support of not only our International Office, but those of the entire trades for the purpose of seeking federal legislation of a code of safety laws that men might be permitted to continue to earn a livelihood under safe conditions, and that contractors, through whose gross negligence our men have suffered, will never be permitted to perform on federal work again.

With the united support of all, this not only can be done, but must be done.

I have received information relative to Jack Fegan's homecoming. (Happy days are here again.) It won't be long before Jack's smiling countenance will once more greet the members as they step into his office. We have been pulling for you, Jack, and wish you Godspeed in recovery to your former self. JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

L. U. NO. 105, HAMILTON, ONT.

Editor:

There is not much work around here, but what there is our local is doing. We had a special meeting on Friday, the 14th, at which Brother E. Ingles, international vice president, was present. The room was full and the executive board explained our financial position to the meeting, after which they unanimously voted to pay higher dues to help our out-of-work members. The spirit of the meeting was a revelation to Brother Ingles, who did not hesitate to compliment the local on the good position we would be in if ever this depression ends.

What I really started to write about was that we in Canada, with no work and not even a federal election to think about, are placed in the position of a person looking in a store window. We are free to criticize, we have no money so we are not going to buy anyway. Our papers are full of your election stuff, no matter where we turn our radio dials we get the same blaa, blaa, blaa, that goes with all elections, from a lot of promising candidates. All these gentlemen stick to the idea of exchange value. A thing you cannot exchange has no value. If a person has nothing to exchange then he must rely on charity from those who possess things to exchange. Which reminds me that when I was in France I could buy there for 50 sous an obscene photograph, produced by the French to sell to American and English tourists, whilst in Venice we may go to the Scuola di San Rocco and see the ceiling painted there by

Tintoretto, one of the treasures of the world. But that ceiling cannot be sold in the market. It has no exchange value. Therefore the obscene photograph has a higher value than the ceiling, which, in fact, has no value at all.

That is our political economy. I hesitate to go to the end; for I know our journey must land us in hell. You may feel safe under the impression that after all hell is a thing we can think of later on; but you are wrong; we are already at our destination; the conditions under which we are living are virtually hell. While we sit in our cosy armchairs and try to find a radio station without politics, we feel like saying this may be hell, but we feel extremely comfortable, to which John Ruskin would say, "That simply proves we are damned to the uttermost depths of damnation, because we are not only in hell but we like being there."

Would it not be wonderful if we could only find some way of making these promising candidates keep only some of their promises? You know, it used to be the favorite swank of our most eminent naturalists that, "If you will bring us the smallest bone of any extinct monster we can from that small bone reconstruct the whole of that great monster." What impresses me most about that is their cleverness in discovering how safe it was to say they could do it, for who could come along and prove that it was not a bit like the original? Karl Marx used to say in effect, "If you will bring me the machine on which a man has worked I will deduce from it with infallible certainty his politics, his religion, his philosophy, and his views on history and morals." That, of course, like the offer of the naturalist, and the promise of your candidates, was just a great swank, but don't we all seem to take it and cry for more?

J. E. MACNAMARA.

L. U. NO. 145, DAVENPORT, IOWA, ROCK ISLAND AND MOLINE, ILL.

Editor:

I was just informed last meeting that I was elected press secretary and I was inquiring if we had one, so here goes. I see by the appearance of the local attendance last meeting the usual interest is being shown, while only about 25 per cent of our membership is getting in any time.

The Brothers are learning to be good anglers this year, so you would think they were experts to hear them tell the stories about their fishing trips. Now the hunting season is close and, believe me, they should be good hunters, as we have had plenty of time. By the way, I have my old "zula" polished up ready for the 16th of next month. There will be plenty of time to think of better write-up next month.

The building trades in the Tri-Cities are stirring up a bit of activity, at least keeping in good training to educate the buying public that better workmen can be secured by employing the union mechanic. Our local has taken over the charter of Sterling, Ill., Local No. 242, and our business agent, Brother Jap Wood, is spending a day or so each month in that vicinity stirring up a little activity. Perhaps we will be classed as a chain store.

Our financial secretary, Brother Joe Reamer, had an accident about 30 days ago, trying to coast down hill in an Irish buggy, but he had a balky horse. He is recovering very fast and will be able to swing a wicked cane within a few days.

We have a new chairman of the entertainment committee, Brother I. R. Burton. I hope he will recommend free beer for the working men.

G. O. WILSON.

Refining Cos. Employ Non-Union Men

Mr. G. M. Bugniazet.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Local Union 417, Coffeyville, Kansas, would like to have a statement published in the Journal similar to this:

The Sinclair Refining Co., with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, and The National Refining Co., with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, are employing non-union men in their refineries in Coffeyville, Kansas.

Union men should bear this in mind when buying gasolene and oils.

Yours fraternally,
A. J. KOEHNE,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 152, DEER LODGE, MONT.

Editor:

A special meeting was held Friday evening, the occasion being a visit of General Chairman William F. Hartzheim. After discussing several local problems, Brother Hartzheim gave a very fine talk regarding conditions over the country, also as to what might be expected in the next few months regarding wages and conditions and the necessity of getting the unorganized lined up.

Brother Hartzheim also spoke of the problems of the various locals under him and why the Brothers who are nearly three months in arrears should pay their dues up to date at once, as this would help the system council to keep up the good work that is being done.

During his stay here he was successful in getting some new members lined up. Conditions in and around Deer Lodge have been fair during the summer. A few of the Brothers were laid off. There are rumors at this writing that the stubbing crews will be pulled off soon and that the trolley maintenance men will be put on part time again.

The Brothers in the local are very busy at this time. We are very fortunate in having two of our members on the city council and they are putting forth every effort to secure for our city a municipal water plant. After fighting two injunctions filed against them by big business they have at last won and the contract is let and the new pipes are now being laid which give employment to a lot of laid off men.

In the primary election we were again successful in placing three of our Brothers in the field for election. Brother Sam Lane is our candidate for Senator on the Democratic ticket and we are looking to him to put in a solid blow for labor and legislation against the busses which are a menace to our jobs.

Our other two members are facing each other for the office of legislator. Brother Lee McLwain and former local President Theodore Lynch are the choice of the Republicans and Democrats, respectively. Whichever one is successful is all right with the local as we are again sure of more bills for labor and more legislation against our enemies, the bosses.

The Brothers are looking forward to another one of our big elk suppers and the first lucky Brother who gets his elk will furnish the meat. We will tell you more about it next month. W. B. KANTNER.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

This week the local paid its last respects to Mrs. Cora Emma Hills, who passed away after an illness of many months duration. She was the widow of the late Brother C. A. "Judge" Hills and the mother of the ever popular Brother Orrey C. Hills.

Mrs. Hills was well known and greatly beloved by the older generation of electrical workers, many of whom at various times were paying guests in her home. Among the better known of the "old boys," who partook of her hospitality are, Bill Delaney, of L. U. No. 3, New York; Leo Cody, L. U. No. 134, Chicago; Frank Cody, Herb Tweedie and Jack C. Bennett, L. U. No. 98, Philadelphia; Frank Boynton, of Los Angeles; E. E. Smith, L. U. No. 141, Wheeling; George "Tug" Wilson, L. U. No. 52, Newark, and last, but not least, Ernie Eger, Walt Cameron and "Bucky" Taylor, of L. U. No. 211. There were others whose names have slipped from memory.

The "Judge" was originally from Rochester but came here direct from the Jamestown exposition, where he had helped to make the electrical display a success. Due to his ability and personality, he soon became foreman of one of the largest shops of the day

and achieved the distinction of wiring the first brick hotel in the history of the resort. It was the old Schlitz, which stood for years at Ocean Avenue and the Boardwalk.

He also served as business manager for L. U. No. 211 during the years of 1910, 1911 and 1912, and later was chief electrician on the Steeplechase Pier. Many years before he died (in 1921), he had instilled the principles of unionism in his son, and today that son, Orrey C. Hills, is not only a respected member of our executive board, but is one of the squarest shooters that the writer has ever been privileged to call friend or Brother.

To the many wirejerkers (and others) who have worked here during the past 20 years, it will be a pleasure to learn that one of the most active members and a former president of L. U. No. 211 for many years, is rapidly climbing the ladder to fame, success and, incidentally, to riches (we hope). I refer to none other than the genial Ernie Eger, better known to his intimate associates as "The Dutchman" (and I carry accident insurance, thank you). He recently was elevated to the chairmanship of the Atlantic County Republican executive committee. (Not a bad job, at all, at all!) Combined with his position as chief electrician of our world famous auditorium and president of the largest Republican Club in town, his duties are more multitudinous than the Parisian fleas on McIntyre's bull pup. But with all o' that, he will always call time out for a friendly chat and does what he can to help a friend out of difficulty. So it is with pleasure that I extend to him the heartiest congratulations and well wishes of Local Union No. 211 for his continued success.

The other day we saw George M. Cohan's latest picture success and it brought back memories of years ago when I was an usher in the balcony of the Grand Opera House in old "Peory." Oh, them wuz the days—we saw all the best shows "fer nuttin'" and at the end of every season were given a benefit that netted between 10 and 15 berries each. Such stars as Raymond Hitchcock, Willie Collier, Frank Daniels, Tim Murphy, Joe Howard and Mabel Barrison, Bessie McCoy, Montgomery and Stone, Jimmie Powers, Pauline Frederick, Eddie Foy and Trixie Fraganza, Bonita, the Four Mortons, and last, but not least, the Four Cohans, all played the old house, before it burned down. The Cohan shows always meant a busy evening and a capacity house. How many remember Maclyn Arbuckle as the sheriff in "The Girl of the Golden West," and the twisting of a cigarette with one hand and the lightning draw from his vest pocket of the small Derringer. Oh, boy; did the gallery gods go nuts over that stunt?

We spent a very pleasant week in Jimmie Walker's town but confined the sight seeing to shank's mares, the elevateds, surface lines and the double-deckers on Fifth Avenue. Quite a neat way of doing it economically. Eh, what? From the Battery to Burnside Avenue for one nickel—wotta break! Some of the denizens of the aquarium reminded me of the suckers who flock in here at the beginning of each season.

From the hotel window we could see the myriads of twinkling lights on the Jersey Shore, very remindful of Wilkes-Barre, as seen from the mountain top via the Lehigh Valley and both beautiful sights.

We noted with deep regret the thousands of homeless men who were occupying the benches in the parks or sleeping on the grass. But, strange as it may seem, we were only approached by two of the unemployed who were seeking financial assistance. The first was a frowsy drunken bum and he was out of luck, but the second was apparently only down on his luck, so it was with pleasure that he got staked to a feed.

In the wash room of Battery Park there were six fellows awaiting their turn for the razor and shaving with cold water. Boy, oh boy! Did I do some heavy remembering! But in those days gone by, we could usually find an old can in which to heat the water for washing and shaving purposes. Years ago no self-respecting tramp would think of panhandling a woman unless he was a sodden rummy, but today these punks have used the tough times to further their racket—that of preying on the sympathies of the ladies.

We were, also, surprised and dumfounded to see the large amount of food going to waste each meal time in the cafeterias and better class restaurants. On many occasions we had enough on the platters (or for dinner) to feed another couple plentifully. It seemed shameful with so many hungry souls in old New York, that so much good food should be spoiled—for you surely can't make "hash" out of left-over potatoes, string beans, spaghetti, or spinach without it having that "reheated" taste.

And in regards to the political situation, I figure that the next President will have a double "o" in his last name.

Trusting that this meets with the approval of the Hon. Jack Furr, alias "Two-Phase Jack" (Nerts to you, Jack), and best personal regards to you all. BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

The situation in and around Local No. 212 has not cleared up much since my last writing. I am forced to believe that it is now too far into the winter to improve, even in the slightest form before late in the spring. The boys have all taken it on the chin and stood it wonderfully. In fact, I see no reason to fly into a panic about the possibility of the outcome, as the past two years have proven that without question we have one of the best locals in the I. B. E. W., for, with the exception of perhaps two or three members, we still have a 100 per cent organization, and the members show as yet no tendency to be stampeded.

However, it would be folly to close one's eyes, under existing conditions, when a mere kind deed or act might work wonders.

I am not eager at this time to write another blues column as I believe I have taken up too much space in the past for that purpose. On the contrary, all of us on this day, November 24, should have something for which we should feel thankful—perhaps some of us more so than others. I, personally, have experienced recent reverses which have left their telling effect, but through it all I have been able to carry on with a feeling that everything could have been much worse.

It has been of great interest to me to learn the value of true friendship and the loyalty on their part in the many cases where favors have been extended. The modern opinion that the old-fashioned, true friend who will approach you during your time of need, is a person of yesterday, is all wrong. I am of the opinion that the world today is made up of just as good a class of people as it ever was and from now on it would be difficult to cause me to think differently.

As I said before, no doubt but what some have more to feel thankful for than others. Perhaps the Brother who has worked steadily during this dull period should feel more grateful than his less fortunate Brother member and I do not hesitate to say that he would feel still more grateful if in a small way he would do something to help relieve some of the distress which is bound to come during the approaching winter months.

Without question each working member knows of a Brother member in need. Perhaps he is an old pal of yours, at least you

have worked together some time during the past. He may need coal or even food; perhaps his clothing will not stand the test of a severe winter and many other problems which confront him may be too difficult for him to solve.

Why not take it on yourself to send him a load of coal or a good stock of winter provisions? Look him up and you may be surprised to learn that last month's gas and light bill have not been paid and the threatening notice that in a day or so this service will be discontinued. Pay it for him and advise him that when next month's bill comes in to give it to you, also. He would have done the same for you one day, and remember, neither one of you are going to pass out very soon and who knows just what favors he may be able to extend you in the near future?

Any of these suggestions could be taken care of out of one week's pay check without interfering with your own welfare and you can rest assured that it will pay dividends in ways least expected. I repeat, that regular fellows and true friendships still exist even during this modern age, the one trouble is that we all have been going so fast trying to get nowhere that in many cases it is overshadowed by thoughtlessness or even carelessness and if my suggestion has caused even a few to stop long enough to think and bring it into play, I will have that much additional to be thankful for.

Let's all get together for a real Thanksgiving; not only to be thankful for the abundance which we have but mainly because we were able when called upon to "aid and assist a needy Brother."

THE COPYIST.

P.S.—Hello, Bachie! Thanks for the card.

L. U. NO. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.

Editor:

Vancouver Island, the stamping ground of the members of Local No. 230, is known far and wide as a hunters' paradise, abounding in feathered game, deer, and the black bear; and cougars are so numerous and destructive to sheep that it is only in favored districts that ranchers are able to escape their depredations. The cougars are especially destructive to farm stock, as they kill for the love of killing, and one cougar will often destroy a whole flock of sheep.

At one time the government paid a bounty of \$50 a head on these big, overgrown cats. This was afterwards reduced to \$40, at which figure hunters with trained dogs made good money. Under the stress of economy the government next cut this sum in half and finally wiped it out altogether, so now I shall go "poosie hunting" no more, and the poor ranchers will suffer accordingly.

The majority of our linemen here are good hunters, and as they are working "short time" again, they quite naturally spend some of their time in the woods, and have been quite successful in bringing home deer, which make a welcome addition to the home larder.

The last time Brother "Smiling Charlie" Bradshaw went out he got the thrill of his young life. He was in the woods with one shell left in his gun. His dog put up a deer and Charlie just got a fleeting shot at it. Putting his empty gun up against a stump he went to investigate the result of his shot, but finding no traces he concluded his shot had missed. All at once his dog started an excited yip-yapping and suddenly a big black bear burst through the bushes like a runaway freight on a down grade, straight towards him. Charlie says he doesn't think the

bear saw him at all, but in desperation, to save himself from being run over, he caught the overhanging limb of a tree, and was pulling himself up, when the limb broke and he landed kerflop right in front of the bear. He doesn't know which was the most surprised and scared, but Bruin stopped short in his tracks, rose up on his hind legs and gave one startled "woof," which in bear language means, "what in the h— now?" wheeled like a flash and tore away in another direction, while Charlie made a bee line for his car. I'll bet he said, "Ford, do your best," and exceeded the speed limit all the way home. Were you still smiling, Charlie?

Local No. 230's social committee, Brothers Sid Neville and Shorty Haines, are putting on a dance and card game next Wednesday night for the purpose of bringing the members and their families together and getting them better acquainted, so we hope to have a good attendance.

The October WORKER should be read by every one interested in labor's cause. It puts forth in a masterly way, which must challenge the attention of all thinking men and women, the just demands which labor is making on the vested interests, and hats off to our International Officers for their ability and painstaking care in the preparation of our JOURNAL and who are responsible for its great success.

"SHAFFIE."

L. U. NO. 265, LINCOLN, NEBR.

Editor:

No doubt all of us workers who are interested in the progress of the union labor movement, are now casting an eye in retrospect, seeking to search out the "whys" and "wherefores" for the present poor status of our locals. We have witnessed a serious dropping off of membership during the last three years. That, however, is an unpreventable occurrence in every depression. We know, too, that we have had men in our locals who were there simply because it did pay them to belong. They are not such crude mathematicians after all. Simple: they spend three to five dollars per month for dues and in exchange receive at least a third more in wages per week for doing so. However, when work grows scarce the amount for dues clings to the fingers for other purposes. It is no wonder these men then leave the locals. From an economic standpoint they are right. But their unionism is weak. Possibly unionism was sold to them on just that economic basis, and when it paid no longer to belong to the Brotherhood they dropped their union connections as if it were a hot iron. One good thing has occurred: Every local during this depression has enjoyed the fortunate opportunity to purge itself of such "mercenary appendages."

Nevertheless, the fact stares us in the face that our membership has seriously decreased, and in some degree has affected the morale of those members remaining. What are we going to do about it? Simply lie down? Or get busy and lay plans to rebuild this lost membership? How are we going to do it? Of course, we admit that we could get a million new members over night if we guaranteed them each a job at our wage scale. But the work isn't there. Furthermore, we doubt very much if that type of workman is a worthwhile addition to any local. Anyway, why should we take in every Tom, Dick, and Harry who may apply for a card? Why not set our standard higher for admission to our organization? Why not take in men of whom we have every hope that they will

live up to union obligations? Sober, reliable, conscientious men will prove, like converts in a church, more staunch in critical times than many men with 20-year-old cards. Let us pick our future members.

Since we must do something about it, we think this plan would work wonderfully well. Why could not every man in our local select some one good workman who most likely would become a worthwhile member of our local and begin now to sell him unionism? Why not talk to such a man? Preach to him. Show him how he can better his working conditions, and further his economic status by becoming a member of your local. But make it a little hard for him to come in. He will think more of his card then. When business gets better, take him in. Perhaps he will not come in. He may drift into some other line of work. Possibly he may become an employer of labor in time. Assuredly, your efforts were not wasted. Your preaching of unionism to that man will make it quite a bit easier for union Brothers in the future to work in his neighborhood, if not for him. You know, men, we do not preach unionism enough. We should be preaching from the housetops every day, every hour. If every member would keep constantly at this task we could do a wonderful piece of work. It's your union. It is to your advantage to see it grow. We have been taking our unionism about as indifferently as we do our interest in government. If our government is rotten, it is our voters' fault. If our union is weakening, it is our fault. We should strive more. It should be our first task. It means your better wages, it means your standard of living, it means the welfare of those near you. Think that over.

Another thing: You men get your monthly JOURNAL. Do you read it? If you are not keeping it for files or reference, why not drop it into hands where it will do the most good? That JOURNAL is one of the most aggressive, spontaneous "worker thought stimulating" magazines we have ever read. Digressing a bit: Every local should spend at least two dollars per year in order to place a copy of this JOURNAL on its home town library magazine shelf. It is cheap advertising. It will be read. Workers go to libraries because they have no other place to go. Most readers there are workers and interested in their own particular labor problem. How much good could be done there at the cost of two dollars per year per local? You don't hesitate to spend two dollars for flowers for a sick Brother. Then why not place a copy in the library?

Another thing: We have noticed in our wanderings from town to town the utter lack of sociability among Brothers in our locals. Some of ours are at each other's throats part of the time, undermining, knocking, tearing and dragging down the other fellow, and yet we are supposed to be Brothers. We lack a lot in the way of good fellowship. Other organizations develop that good brotherhood feeling, why not we? Why not eliminate all these petty spites? Are we so narrow and little that we can't? We should arrange for more parties, picnics, associations of any nature, for just the purpose of building up good fellowship. Why not more picnics, or some other informal gathering? Prescribe overalls for dress, and everybody can turn out for a good time together and yet not feel out of place. Heavily stilted banquets have no place in a labor organization, and are not worth a "tinker's dam" for promoting much more than a bad case of indigestion. Possibly an auxiliary of wives could do

much toward this end. It is connected to every other organization. Why not to every local of the I. B. E. W.?

"Men, let's wake up. Let's stimulate our activities. Let's propound, plan, and do. Let's push with all our might, and rebuild this decimated membership to the rank and place it held three or four years ago."

ARTHUR SCHADE.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

There has recently come to my notice a movement and a publication under the title of "Direct Credits for Everybody," sponsored by a Mr. Alfred Lawson, of Detroit, Mich. The book is a presentation, by Mr. Lawson, of a plan, and the reasons therefor, for the furtherance of which he is attempting to build an organization. Mr. Lawson has evidently come to a realization of the imperative need for a radical change in the present economic and social order if the wreck of civilization is to be averted. And, like many others, he has formulated a plan, the application of which, he asserts, will cure most of the ills existing in the present economic, industrial and social systems.

In his book, Mr. Lawson contends that the evils threatening our present social order are financial, rather than economic or industrial; that the taxation of industry by finance, through the collection of interest, the disproportionate relation of the volume of money to the volume of business, with its attendant necessity that practically all business be done on credit and its resultant, inevitable opportunity for the control of both money and credits by a small but powerful financial group, and the present system of what he calls "indirect credits," handled and controlled, through and by the privately owned banking system are the destructive factors in our present social order.

As a remedy, he proposes a program, the salient features of which are: The abolition of gold as money. Paper currency to be made the standard of exchange and a sufficient quantity of it be issued to cover all needs and purposes. This paper money to be based upon, and its value guaranteed by, the aggregate wealth of the nation. Interest and all other forms of payment for the use of money to be abolished and prohibited. Government control and supervision of money and operation of all financial institutions. All credits to be issued by the government direct to everybody. Everybody to be entitled to basic equal credits, issued by the government and limited credits to be issued to everybody without security, but everybody must perform actual service in return for credits. These are the major points and of course there are others, such as the issuance of credits for the upkeep and education of children, to be repaid in later life, etc.

Mr. Lawson's arraignment of the present financial system is very good, as is also his critical analysis of the hampering effects on our industrial system of the multifarious collection of interest, made possible by the inadequacy of the volume of money and the control of credits.

As to whether Mr. Lawson has struck the key-note in his diagnosis of our industrial disorders or whether his plan is the panacea for our industrial ills or whether his proposition is just another plan are matters that I will not attempt to go into here.

There are several statements in the book that leave the proposition open to criticism. For instance, he states that capitalism can be saved and that by the application of his

plan is the only way to save it. And yet, what there would be left of the present capitalistic system after this plan was in operation, would be entirely unrecognizable as capitalism. Again, just how the legal difficulties are to be got around in the matter of using the privately owned wealth of the nation as security for the government owned and issued paper money is far from clear. The entire plan is to be put into operation by legislative action, but how its legal operation is to be secured with out rewriting the constitution and how this is to be accomplished is left to the reader's imagination.

However, these are largely matters of detail and are somewhat beside the point. In the main many of the propositions in the plan are theoretically sound and, if put into operation, would result in a vast improvement over existing conditions. But right there lies the most formidable difficulty of the whole matter. The same commendatory statement might be made of any one of several plans: for there are several other plans, any one of which if put into operation would materially improve conditions in our social order.

Norman Thomas, in his book "America's Way Out," Father Coughlin, in his radio addresses last year, and some of the leading sociologists, in books they have written, each give data that might be formulated into a plan. The Communists have a plan, and socialism, upon which Mr. Thomas' book is based, is a plan that has been before the world for over 80 years. All of these, no matter how widely they may differ in other respects, have two points of similarity; all present the opinion that unless there are drastic changes made in our present industrial system that it is inevitably headed for disaster and, which is more to the point, they all alike fail to point out any practical method, manner, or means whereby they can secure the necessary popular support to put them into effective operation.

It would seem that what is most needed now is the formulation of another plan for the putting of one of these plans into successful operation.

With all these plans for our industrial and economic salvation available, it would appear that it should not be difficult to select the best one, or to gather from them all the best points of each and formulate therefrom one that would be satisfactory

to a sufficiently large number, so that it would have the necessary support to put it over. On the other hand, the very existence of so many widely different plans would seem to indicate a widely diversified opinion on the matter and, consequently, a corresponding lack of unified support. However, I believe the main difficulty lies in the fact that, among the adherents of any given plan, there is too much narrow partisanship and too little tolerance for the ideas and interests of others. What is needed is more broadmindedness, more tolerance for, and familiarity with, the viewpoint and problems of others. And then a united co-operative effort to solve the other fellow's problems and thereby solve our own.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

As far as L. U. No. 303 is concerned we have no progress to report, but are thankful to say we have had no losses. Though we are in the midst of huge electrical developments and many electrical workers should be with us, it seems they just won't organize.

To those who now carry cards and think that there is no use in doing so, as things don't pan out as you thought it would, let me say the union cannot give the country prosperity but it can train men and band them together so that when the union is called upon to supply talent and skill to give the best class of service. It knocks me cold when I see outfits kidnapping any kind of a worker who has had no electrical experience and making an electrical worker out of him overnight. So long as they can "lean" on an experienced man they sail along until they finally capture the experienced man's job. Where locals are strong this, of course, is at a minimum, but watch out, all you boys who think strange thoughts. You know what I mean. The strength of our organization lies in the individual sincerity and honesty of each member.

Letters reach me and tell many things. Many of you know here and there some Brother who is always up against hard luck, but who is a 100 per cent union man and stays with the organization, though he sees many of the dear Brothers quit to be rewarded by all manner of promises. And when these promises don't materialize they regret their quitting.

JOHNSTONE DISCOVERS NEW TYPE OF OLD PAY DIRT

Seeking gold in the gravel beds of the Columbia River, William L. Johnstone, a member of Local No. 76, Tacoma, Wash., toiled with his "pan" at an occupation that is drawing many unemployed workers. The gold was there, but in such small particles that it was extremely difficult to separate it from the gravel and silt. Brother Johnstone, however, made a very interesting and curious discovery. It is related by the Tacoma Labor Advocate:

"Mr. Johnstone returned, however, with an interesting specimen of artifact which should be of great interest to archaeologists of the state. It is a plain jade axe head which he located in an old creek bed bench where he and his partners were mining. It is a specimen of serpentine jade, so-called, and it does not belong to the vicinity, nor in fact to the state. It is likely to have been brought along with some migrating tribes of northern Indians who came to fish in the Columbia

and may have been used in local warfare when tribe met tribe.

"On the Columbia River, especially around Kettle Falls, may be found abundance of arrow heads, of varying ages. Near the banks are kitchen middens which no doubt would provide explorers with additional specimens of such stone age weapons. The specimen axe head found by Johnstone in his work, is clearly grooved above and below for the thongs of rawhide which must have bound it to the axe shaft in days gone by. However, the upper portions, which would also have been grooved, a narrow strip, have evidently been broken off.

"It is a very fine specimen and its cutting edge is just as hard and almost as sharp as the day some embattled warrior dropped it in the heat of battle, if our conjecture is correct. The age of the stone is reflected in the imperfections that have developed in the form of fracture facets which may be noted in the body of the stone itself."

On page 511, under the letter from our Brother of L. U. No. 912, is a wonderful piece of advice that all should read, mark and learn. It comes from a man who knows what he is talking about. Greetings and best wishes on this, your first appearance, L. U. No. 605! Keep it up, Brother Betz. You will never regret any time spent. So far as writing you, we would like to do this but you will have to wait a while. Good luck to you and all the lads, as Ben Bernie says.

Local No. 406 seems to have had a fine trip to Niagara Falls. And Brother Skidmore tells us that the main object was to see the great American plants. Yes, they are a grand sight all right, but what worries me about them is they are not organized and I question if there is one I. B. E. W. man in the whole lot. Think of it! We all know that the hydro of Ontario, the pride of the public ownership enthusiasts, has a small—very, very small—percentage of union electrical workers in its service. And one begins to think when looking over this fact that those men who run the hydro have cast a gloomy eye or a sidling sneer at organization sometime or another, and, of course, the herd has followed the leader. What they fear from having their workers organized in a trade union you may think for yourself. But for my part I believe it would have added to the glory of the hydro if their workers had been encouraged to belong to an organization that was created solely for looking after the interests of the electrical workers. The consumers would have benefited by this added service more than they know or at this moment want to believe, but we know and the writer could tell you in a very short time.

Our Brother from L. U. No. 306 highly amuses us telling about that swimming class. He wonders what for? Well, Brothers, all the land is nearly grabbed up so those left will have to live in the water with all the other fish.

Welcome home, Brother Bachie; we wish you could report big doings in L. U. No. 211. Yes, it is unfortunate how the class which "is being educated" will flock into those jobs and cut out some poor beggar who has to be depended upon at all other times. Let us point out that the patriotism of those who offer for sale in their stores that cheap junk is very much lower than those who buy it.

THOS. W. DEALY.

L. U. NO. 306, AKRON, OHIO

Special Notice

Editor:

On November 9, 1932, the charter will be opened for a membership drive to get new members for the Unemployed Politicians Club of America.

To qualify for membership you must have served at least one term in public office. You must pledge yourself never to run for public office again, and be satisfied with trying to earn an honest living working.

Admission fees are: Any unfilled campaign promises and one dollar to cover cost of framing.

The aims and purposes of this organization is to urge Congress to appoint a commission to make studies and surveys to find out why you were defeated.

For further information, write Unemployed Politicians Club of America, 184 W. Center St., Akron, Ohio.

Wanted

A recently unemployed ex-President of the United States to act as czar of the rubber industry in and around Akron, Ohio. Must be a good engineer. Salary will be

based on applicant's ability to do new tricks with dizzy rubber barons.

For further information, write Sears, Roebuck & Co., or Montgomery Ward.

News Brief

Akron, Ohio, Oct. 12.—One Communist killed and one loyal police officer severely beaten in a battle for sympathy from a cold hearted public. The victim is planted and the officer is recovering from his injuries.

Inasmuch as Daniel Tobin is telling us how good the Democrats will be for labor and is urging their election to public office, and William Hutcheson is telling us how good the Republican administration has been to us and is urging us to support the ticket, our labor leaders should find no difficulty in putting across some good legislation favorable to labor in the next Congress.

Two cars in every garage and a chicken in every pot—I had a car, and waited four years for the chicken—she no come—today I put my car in the pot, instead—now no car—just serviced, that's all.

W. H. WILSON.

L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

"Ignorance, mazed whereby ye take those shows for true, and thirst to have, and having, cling to lusts which work you woes."—Edwin Arnold.

These words were spoken 2,600 years ago by the great prince Gautama, of India. Our generation is illustrating them brilliantly. Look at the Insulls, the Kreugers, the score of millionaires of Detroit who committed suicide. Last let us look at ourselves. Most of us wish we were in a millionaire's shoes. Selfish desires have always worked us woes.

The earth is beautiful and to be enjoyed by all, but only when united. Aye, union, what is it? Can any organization, divided with greedy strife, erecting fences to keep toilers out, carrying on selfish struggles, be called a union? It is only an attempt to form a trust. There should be no fence. Organize all who are willing. Yes, even that last man. What an organization we will have when we have only one class, one scale, one jurisdiction, one common aim!

I know lots of objections are offered. Trace these down and you will find their roots are in our selfish hearts. Let us not be afraid to analyze ourselves. Only by doing so can we improve, and self-improvement is the greatest work we can do. It is no use to vote men out or in unless we vote selfishness out of our souls.

RENE LAMBERT.

L. U. NO. 311, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Editor:

How the managements of the American railroads can contemplate another 10 per cent reduction in wages when daily press dispatches announce numbers of industries throughout the country that have restored previous cuts, and in many cases have raised wages, is a paradox to the citizen who keeps abreast of current events in the industrial and economic world.

The conditions under which we have worked for the past few months were a tremendous blow to railroad employees, and we wish to point to the fact that it has been an equal disaster to the businessmen throughout the country. In 1929 the payroll of the American railroads was approximately three billion dollars; this was turned over by the employees to the American businessmen in

living expenses, home buying, automobiles and luxuries, and when this is cut in half by wage deductions, short work week, it works havoc to the economical welfare of those who produce it and to the business men as a whole. Railroad employees, like all other groups of employees, do not as a rule hoard their money. They are "free spenders" and release their wages rapidly for living necessities, thus keeping it constantly in circulation, the result of which is many turnovers in value to the business men in a large number of localities.

Therefore, when we surmise the situation, and condense it down to the cold facts, we learn that wage reductions strike at the very fundamentals of our economic structure, and are a hindrance to our national prosperity, a handicap to our progress and a jeopardy to the nation's well being. Realizing the situation as we do, we wholeheartedly assure our labor chiefs that we are standing by them to the last man in this great battle in behalf of American labor. We are entering the battle with unsurpassed courage and fortitude, believing that our labor chiefs are competent of leading this army of a million and a half railroad employees through this battle for the cause of all humanity to a great and glorious victory.

In conclusion, will state that it is our opinion that if the railroad company had reduced rates of pay together with forces in the official family in proportion to the shop crafts and other departments, the excessive expenditures made for publicity in an endeavor to crystallize public sentiment into believing that a huge wage slash is the only salvation for the American railroads would be unnecessary.

L. E. JONES.

L. U. NO. 329, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Editor:

How have the Republicans and the Democrats helped the workless and the working people of this country? Conditions have gone from bad to worse under Hoover and his associates. The Republicans have been unable to stem the tide of depression; neither have the Democrats, whose political power is and has been co-extensive with the Republicans. The outstanding achievement of the Hoover administration has been the creation of the R. F. C.—Relief For Capitalists. The present administration has advanced over \$1,000,000,000 to concerns facing bankruptcy. For defense the government says that this money is merely advanced as a loan, to be paid back with interest in five or ten years or so. Most of these concerns are old and long established business institutions. If after 20 years or more they are unable to meet payments now due, what assurance has the government that they will be able to pay at the end of another five or 10 years? Now that the railroads are busted, it is quite likely that during the next administration a great many bankers and railroad owners will become enthusiastic advocates of "state socialism." If the government should decide to go in the railroad business, securities of course would go sky-high and the nation would be forced to buy at the railroad's own valuation. If you doubt this, here is what Hoover and the R. F. C. have handed over to the corporations:

To 3,600 banks.....	\$642,789,313
To 38 railroads.....	213,882,724
To 63 insurance companies.....	63,465,500
To eight agricultural credit associations	322,440
To 418 building and loan associations	52,484,923
To five joint stock land banks....	1,270,000

To 10 live stock credit corporations.....	6,594,586
To 51 mortgage companies.....	73,600,000
To three credit unions.....	405,000

Look 'em over boys! With the biggest stretch of the imagination you may be able to pick out a few farmers, but the working man and his family did not get a nickel of this money.

Just think of it, over one billion dollars to concerns facing bankruptcy. We hand money with a smile, to well dressed bankers and railroad officials to save the nation from bankruptcy—but to give money to starving men, women and children will bust the country. Now Hoover and his associates, to save their faces, come forward with the biggest joke of all, their great relief plan to provide work for the unemployed. This great plan, about which Hoover has bragged so much, is about to blow up. The billion dollars has faded to \$186,000,000, and, remember, the law as signed by Hoover provides that, "if the Secretary of the Treasury certifies that the amount necessary is not available and cannot be obtained upon reasonable terms," the money is not to be spent. No such provisions are found in the law appropriating money to help crippled banks like Charlie Dawes' Central Republic of Chicago. The 80 million needed was handed out without question. Here is a sum about equal to one-half that provided, conditionally, for the ten million jobless.

So much for the Republicans, let's now take a look at the doings of the Democrats.

Louisiana is overwhelmingly Democratic. In common with other Democratic states, Louisiana is wallowing in the mire of the hardest times of her history. The R. F. C. has made available to Louisiana approximately \$2,000,000 for unemployment relief; of this amount, some \$800,000 has been received. The original plan of the state relief committee called for a pay scale of \$2.50 a day, with several days a week employment to be given to family heads. The press now reports that the relief committee has decided the \$2.50 is too much for one day's work, and has adopted a new basic scale of \$1.50 a day for labor employed under the emergency program. In the immediate future, the announcement says the program would permit giving one day's work per week to eligible applicants. The chairman of the committee in explaining this announcement said in a statement, "this scale of wages was adopted in recognition of the advice and counsel of business and agricultural interests of Louisiana, and acting upon advices from Washington." Our Democratic governor likewise has amended his original proclamation upon the same advice and counsel. These Democratic gentlemen say "full recognition must be given to the facts of reduced wage rates and working hours in industry as well as agriculture; and in no event must the amount given disturb existing standards of living or relief, or approach the incomes of employed people to such an extent that the relief shall be so adequate or attractive as a source of family income that it will constitute a civil pension." Can you picture those Democrats working upon our public highways at \$1.50 per day, disturbing our existing standard of living and considering themselves receiving a civil pension?

On top of this the highway board announces a slash of 50 per cent in the Louisiana highway commission payroll by January 1. Plans are now under way to release about 500 men in the road maintenance department. The chairman of this road commission said the discharge of

these men will not affect the upkeep of the highways materially, since about 4,000 positions would be available for unemployment relief eligibles in the commission's road beautification and maintenance program. In other words the men fired will be replaced by \$1.50 laborers. They claim this is done to help the commission begin meeting certificate obligations incurred and yet to be incurred this year. Of course this is a very nice way of making the unemployed redeem the highway commission's certificates of indebtedness. Here then we have a nice example of Democratic relief.

If the workingman wants any relief from the Republicans or the Democrats he must discard his ragged overalls and appear before them dressed as a banker. I'm serious about this. Rags are met with machine guns and poison gas—remember the bonus army; dress suits with smiles and gold—remember the R. F. C.—Relief For Capitalists.

CHAS. PIETERS.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

Months have passed since last we contributed to the pages of our most valuable JOURNAL. We will not plead overwork because we have had plenty of time, lots of ambition but practically little or nothing to write about.

Things are as tough in Toronto as in many sister cities south of the border and we cannot see as it would help matters any if we used our columns to chronicle the latest wails of a Groaners' Club. Things are on the rocks all right, but we will pull this local through, unless everything goes to smash and we can all start over with a fig leaf and go pick some apples.

Mr. Shaw, who supplanted yours truly as the business manager (deep mutterings and curses), since the last election unearthed a hot idea some months ago, which the executive board has since put into effect.

Instead of assessing ourselves out of business by saddling our members with a lot of odious legislation, Brother Shaw sent a letter to all working members asking them to voluntarily assume the per capita tax of one or more unemployed boys of the local, and to date the response has been very gratifying.

Many members have quietly selected boys now in bad luck, who for years have been bulwarks of this organization, paid their per capita tax and had Brother Shaw mail the official receipt to the boys in question. There is no publicity attached to the matter and everyone is well satisfied. Brother Shaw tells me that the entire maintenance staff at the Parliament Buildings, as well as at the University of Toronto, have contributed 100 per cent to this most worthy cause. I'll bet Eddie Brown will get a pleasant kick out of this last sentence if he still troubles to read about our affairs while he leads the life of Riley way down in Sunny California.

Before changing the subject, President Ed. Forsey wants me to remind other boys who want to help a needy member, that the opportunity is there at all times and they should not hesitate when so much good can be done.

Next September will be convention time and we are wondering whether business conditions will improve sufficiently in the meantime to make this event as well attended as it deserves. One thing the writer gathers while reading daily comment in the New York, Boston and Chicago papers, which reach this office, is that 1933 will see the return of beer and light wines to boys in the United States.

Don't let that lessen your enthusiasm for a visit to Toronto; we have many other attractive facilities to offer, and if given half

decent business conditions during the interval, you may expect a real reception from Local No. 353 and sister city locals. From all accounts the writer will be chairman of the convention committee with all members of the executive board and Brothers C. Shaw, J. Nutland and H. Price will comprise the committee.

F. J. SELKE.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

It is creditable to note that even in times when we hear from every quarter of stress, and tribulation, that a new local can be formed and operated with a bunch of optimistic electrical workers who can enroll such a sizeable membership.

I am referring to our new brethren from St. John, N. B., L. U. No. 605, who are making their initial contribution to the JOURNAL in this issue, October. Brother N. R. Betz is on the "line" as press secretary, and we would undoubtedly like to see him "make connection" each issue if possible. Good luck to you, Brother Betz, you have started out right, and may your pen be the means of informing us of further activities. Stick to it!

This is throwing the gauntlet in the face of "old man gloom" when we can defiantly organize, and increase our membership whilst big enterprise is falling by the wayside. L. U. No. 676, Pensacola, Fla., may be cited also, as this local is only six months old, but growing by leaps and bounds, and a husky babe at that. We hope to hear more from them. Unionism is indeed strength; how can we lose whilst we can retain a clear vision, and forge ahead in adversity as emphasized monthly in our JOURNAL?

As to our local activities, we should have something to relate next issue as Brothers McGlogan and McEwan will be w' us at the verra next meetin' nacht.

Hoots awa mon!

R. J. GANT.

L. U. NO. 413, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

Editor:

By the time this is published the election will be over and the results, in many cases, will demonstrate the need for all union men to vote for candidates who have the problems of labor and the masses foremost in their hearts. If organized labor is to correct vicious methods which are practiced in our judicial system, they must see that executives are elected who will appoint judges with records of fairness and unbiased decisions.

L. U. No. 413 has lost another loyal member and tireless worker, Brother M. S. Cusack, who left for Portland, Ore., some time ago. "Milt" has served in almost every official capacity during the eight years he has been a member of 413. He was business manager for the past two years, and has served as business agent for the entire Building Trades Council at various times when Jay Smedley has been on vacations and trips. My personal associations with Milt, as a member of the executive board, have convinced me that organized labor comes first with him, always. Received your card, Milt. Thanks. Next time put your address on.

The September WORKER had some very good articles concerning the industrialization of the building trades, through the erection of pre-fabricated metal houses, which are made in the factory with wiring and plumbing installed all ready to be set up on your lot! If you haven't read those articles, borrow, beg, or steal a copy of the September WORKER. I had the "honor"

of wiring the only thing in Santa Barbara that comes close to the monstrosity pictured in these articles. It was a "drive-in" market, the walls being constructed of overlapped metal plates electrically spot welded together. The original plan called for a very pleasing and appropriate design of Spanish architecture, frame construction, with stucco walls. But the owner was high-pressured into putting up this tin house, at no saving in the cost of construction, with the line that it could not burn down and he wouldn't need fire insurance. After the walls were erected and the sun hit them you couldn't touch them, they were so hot. It became necessary to shield them on the inside with sheets of insulating material, so that canned goods placed on the shelves would not spoil.

It is to the interest of every civic-minded person, whether he is a building mechanic or not, to strive for a higher standard of beauty and workmanship in the construction of commercial buildings, as well as in residences. LEO PENROSE.

L. U. NO. 584, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

I have received permission to incorporate the enclosed article in my letter without giving credit, but I believe it is able to stand on its own merits. Am sending in the mast-head above it, as it will tell you who wrote it and where it was printed:

THE SABAN

A Monthly Magazine published by Saba Grotto to disseminate Masonic information and items of general interest, including the activities of all Masonic and affiliated organizations in Tulsa.

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PETER J. KESSELER, Editor
P. O. Box 2494 Tulsa, Oklahoma

"Deflating" the Wrong People

No one ever heard of the great mass of working people of this country being so prosperous that they could share in the cultural needs of civilization on the wages they have received. Certainly no one has ever seen real wages high enough to permit a man to raise a family and educate the children beyond grade school and at the same time avoid the utmost sacrifice in the ordinary conveniences and facilities of our mechanical age.

If one were to say the wages received by the average worker or the income of the average farmer have been sufficient for him to raise a family, educate his children, buy a home, a radio, the usual home conveniences of electricity and its appliances, even the cheapest of automobiles, pay doctor and dentist bills of even a small amount, dress his family in plain but ordinarily presentable clothing, enjoy a two-weeks' annual vacation and provide even a smattering of music and art—well, anyone who would say the wages of the average "family man" could buy those things which are only the bare needs of our stage of civilization would be classed as an ignoramus or a liar.

Why then should wages have been cut and cut again and then some in the great basic industries? All thinking people admit that course to have been wrong. Only in a vain

attempt to pay dividends on stocks—inflated in value and impossible of support under any circumstances.

Everyone admits cutting wages destroys purchasing power, decreases prices, decreases profits, destroys confidence and kills business. The calamity of crashing banks following on the heels of the wage-cutting policy further destroyed confidence and values. As wages, prices and profits declined so in like proportion did the value of assets decline. Liquidation of the assets of defunct banks tells the degree of the decline.

It is obvious the wrong policy has been followed and the wrong people "liquidated."

The result has been those who should have suffered the loss in the first place have since met their fate in greater proportion than they would have had they met their obligations at the start. Besides this they have needlessly wrecked the hopes and happiness of millions of people.—Selah.

S. A. KING.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

"Throwing Mud"

If the title of this article is misleading, blame the author. As a matter of fact it is literally true—and not in the usual application of the expression. In reality we refer to one of the world's largest electrically operated suction dredges, the "Marshall C. Harris," recently completed for the American Dredge Co. of Oakland and San Francisco. This job is unique in many respects. To those readers who are especially interested in the engineering features, I would suggest that a complete story of the job may be obtained in the September issue of the Pacific Marine Review.

For our purposes a few of the high lights of the job are sufficient. This dredge is designed primarily for the type of work we find in California waterways where it is necessary to keep channels open, dig new harbors and reclaim tide lands. That is where the suction type comes in. The "Marshall C. Harris" was designed to throw a stream of mud with a suction pipe 24 inches in diameter which in actual practice has been raised to 30 inches for better operating efficiency. Power is obtained from shore through an 11,000 volt armored cable and transformed on board the dredge. There is a connected load of over 4,000 horsepower in operating equipment. This includes A. C. and D. C., three-phase and single-phase, five to 60 cycle, 11,000, 2,200, 440, 220, 110 and 22 volts. The design involves all the latest practices in variable voltage (Ward-Leonard) control, Scherbius speed control, individual drive, across the line starting and magnetic control. The main pump motor is 2,800 H. P., 2200 volts. Sufficient to say that this is really a floating industrial plant embodying the best and latest of electrical equipment to do a certain specified job in the most efficient manner.

The Pacific Electric Motor Co., electrical contractors on the job, are to be congratulated not only upon the fact that they have done a remarkably fine job of electrical installation, but also especially upon the manner, from a labor point of view, in which it was done. The Pacific Electric Motor Co. is one of our 100 per cent union contracting shops. Mr. George Duncan represented the P. E. M. Co. as the construction engineer, and Brother Charles Elvin supervised the job as foreman. Between these two fellows and a crew of L. U. No. 595 electricians there isn't any electrical job too large or too complicated to

be handled. Needless to say union conditions were O. K. Our men received the regular building trades scale and worked five days a week. Other crafts worked six days or more under practically marine conditions, which on the Pacific Coast are not so good.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Naturally there have been many minor adjustments mechanically and otherwise. But to the everlasting credit of a union job, with all the complicity of circuits and control wiring, in two months of operation there has not developed a single wrong connection nor any defect of workmanship. It goes without saying that the owners are very well pleased with that kind of an electrical job.

In passing there is a lesson for owners, contractors and union members in this particular job. Every time union men install a job that speaks for itself in dependability, general excellence of craftsmanship and satisfaction to all concerned, the cause of organized labor is materially advanced. A union shop finds it easy to justify the cost in view of the performance. The owner is proud of the job he receives. Union men get dividends in the form of future jobs obtained on the advertising value of the job so well installed. GENE GAILLAC.

L. U. NO. 605, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Editor:

Local No. 605 held the regular monthly meeting September 22, with a good attendance.

Despite hard times the financial secretary reported no delinquents.

We were very glad to welcome Brothers Charlie Rankine, Walter Wasson and Harry Bunker from Sussex to the meeting. Since Charlie has moved up where they have buttermilk cows, he seems to have a heartier laugh than ever.

The recording secretary reported that the International Office is drafting up a set of by-laws for our use.

We were disappointed that Brother Brod-rick, eastern representative of the I. O., was not with us at our meeting as we were looking forward to meeting him again, but an informal meeting of the officers was held the following week to greet Brother Brod-rick and discuss many subjects.

The float committee gave report that showed us what a success the Labor Day parade and sports had proved. The float we had in conjunction with Local No. 502, while it did not take first prize, was spoken of by all as being a great credit and showed much thought and work behind it. A hearty vote of thanks was quite in order to those of the committee who gave up their evenings to decorate and put the parade over in such fine style.

The fish stories of the spring have started to pale now as the reports come in from the mighty hunters; birds are reported plentiful, reports of moose and deer can be expected now any day. N. R. BETZ.

L. U. NO. 648, HAMILTON-MIDDLE-TOWN, OHIO

Editor:

Well, I suppose you folks have been looking in vain in the last few issues trying to find some news of Hamilton. Since I have not much to do and have lots of time, I will try to tell you what is going on at present.

About the only thing new around this part of the country is the same thing that's new in most other localities, and that is the election coming on. We are kept pretty busy working as committees of all organizations trying to find out just exactly where the

candidates stand for all the various offices in relation to labor, and believe me this is one job in itself. However, from all indications, labor is going to be more careful this year than in the past years in selecting its candidates for both national and state as well as county offices. No doubt this is being experienced throughout the entire country by all trade unionists, at least we hope so. I suppose the rest of you boys find the same thing that we do when we try to pick an efficient candidate in whom to place our confidence. After going over the entire ticket and all parties, you find that it is a hard proposition to tell just which one is best. In most cases, very few, if any, in our locality have any labor records at all, so you see what we are up against here.

Of course, we are just around the corner from this great improvement which is supposed to break almost overnight, according to the various reports which you find in all the daily issues of the newspapers throughout the country, but who knows where that corner is? We have not been able to feel any uplifting results in this locality, so ask all Brothers to please refrain from coming this way when they are on the road, as we have our own financial difficulties to take care of in our own organization, and hate to have to refuse any legitimate Brother, but under present conditions are not able to do anything but refuse.

Hamilton labor has gone to the front again as it did several years ago on taking a stand for municipal ownership. This time it is in regard to the transportation system, while several years ago it was for a municipal light plant, which is operating so very successfully at this time, and is one of the utilities which is paying a very nice income at this time. The transportation question is up before the city now and they are inclined to let it to a privately owned concern, which labor does not approve of, which resulted in labor sponsoring a referendum petition to bring a vote for municipal ownership of this system. There is no doubt but that this proposition will go over quite big for municipal ownership, and we feel that this will also be a paying utility for our city.

There is nothing new in the building line except our junior high school, which has just recently been started, and is tied up once more with an injunction suit. This is the fourth time that this job has been figured

by all the contractors in all branches. However, they were successful this time in awarding the general contract, but several of the mechanical branches were attacked, and an injunction rendered against same. We hope that this will be cleared up in the near future, as either way it goes will be favorable to organized labor.

About the only other thing that I could mention at this time is that we were successful in getting the state to include in the specifications for the new bridge (to be erected on State Route No. 128) that all labor should be done by organized labor at their prevailing wage rates. This, of course, caused us quite a bit of work, that is on the part of the various business agents who were concerned, but we feel that we were well paid for our efforts, as this will mean about 50 per cent higher wages than the standard state specifications would require.

Well, Brothers, here's hoping that the next article I write for you will have a lot of silver lining with gold trimming, and a lot of dope on new work being started in this locality.

MARION C. CUMMINS.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

At the last regular meeting of Local No. 665, I was appointed press secretary and, according to such, I am going to try to live up to it.

Things around here are still in the depression stage and very few men are on the job and those who are, are only on part time.

The last large job we had is now finished and no more in sight right now.

The new postoffice here is still in the stage of promises and they have asked for new bids again, but it may mature before we are old and gray and as soon as the clouds of politics pass over it and let a little sunshine in.

Old man winter paid us a visit the other day and it surely is going to be hard on a lot of us as this summer was a slow one as far as work was concerned.

Well, here's hoping the depression will soon be over and we will not have enough men to go around, and see how that feels. I will close.

A. J. BARTELS.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

In the last month, Local No. 734 has received 17 applications and we expect to increase this number to 30 in another month. Most of these are new applications, but a few are reinstatements.

Another important election is approaching and as usual it finds many who failed to qualify.

Many automobile owners who certified on their applications for registration that their poll taxes for 1931 were paid will be unable to vote this year because they considered this certification a mere matter of form and did not indulge in the formality of paying their poll taxes.

The political situation in Virginia this year is somewhat scrambled because of the quaint method used in redistricting which was found to be unconstitutional. This abolishes district lines and makes all candidates run at large, an ideal condition for those candidates who rely upon blind party regularity for their support.

SAUVAN.

L. U. NO. 817, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

The affairs of this railroad local union, the largest in the U. S., are progressing as well as can be expected, considering the current economic conditions prevailing on the New York Central Lines.

The officers administering the business affairs of this local are as follows: Samuel Greene, president; John Anderson, vice president; Bernard Lange, financial secretary; Frank Panzer, recording secretary, and Walter Craft, treasurer. Past President Thomas Leach and William Norman, elected executive board members at large, together with the above mentioned officers, constitute the executive board of 817. The executive board expects the support and co-operation of the membership. Every member of the local union should remember that the successful administration of the business affairs of the organization means far more than the payment of dues. It means the active co-operation of all the members toward a common cause for the benefit of all.

In union there is strength. Without organization every great cause would have



This is the Gang That Wired the Dredge. Standing: Tait, Rose, Mr. George Duncan, Engineer; Charles Elvin, Foreman. Back Row, Left to Right: Conner, Ohlin, Garrison, Rockwell, Hotchkiss, Bode, Souza, Dunne. Front row: Perry, Helsel, Jones, Le Tissier, Stroyan, Stewart, Gordon.

failed. Trade unionism is as sound as a gold dollar, and was developed to its present status and position of industrial power by many years of bitter experience, hard struggle, and untiring labor. It is based upon one of the fundamental principles of pure philosophy: the only way to meet any condition or thing is with its equal; and the only way to meet the organized capital, is with organized labor, which protects the worker in the exercise of his rights under a signed agreement governing working conditions and wages. The critics and kickers, who complain that the union has failed to accomplish more than it has accomplished for the benefit of the workers, should remember that it is the fault of the inactive members, who comprise the union on one hand, and on the other hand it is the fault of those men who failed to join the organization and give it their support. If the "kickers" would "kick" in support instead of destructive "knocks" they, together with all the other workers, would benefit in the end. Every local union will succeed in exact proportion to the amount of work done by the officers and members as a whole, and no more; because anything that is worth anything, cannot be obtained for nothing. If one expected to make a profit on shares of stock, a parcel of real estate, or an insurance policy, one must first invest in the proposition before a profit could be expected; and so it is with a trade union, one must first invest in the union by joining it before any benefits can be expected from it. You cannot get anything out of a trade union until you put something into it.

A trade union, like every other type of organization, has inherent faults, drawbacks, conditions and economic circumstances, which will prevent it from becoming 100 per cent efficient; but this is because it is made up of fallible men who are not and never will be perfect. Therefore, if the union functions 60 per cent efficiently, it is well worth its existence, because without trade organizations, without economic protection, wages and working conditions would be reduced to a point worse than slavery; as slave-masters learned by experience, like greedy farmers who failed to feed their cattle, that the slaves would die; and their investment in them would be wiped out.

In hard times such as we are now passing through, organization is needed more than ever to safeguard the wage rates and working conditions now possessed by railroad electrical workers; because the banking groups who control the management of most of the railroad systems of the U. S. regard the railroad workers as part of the equipment, which comprise the railroad properties; to be replaced when worn out like any other piece of equipment. That is, the equipment, be it man or machine, is installed for the purpose of making all the profit possible, for the stock and bond owners, without any regard to the human element concerned. At the present time the owners being unable to obtain any profit from the mechanical, electrical, and chemical equipment of the railroads, now propose to obtain a profit from the wages and salaries of the personnel, or human equipment employed to operate the railroads, by reducing the wage rates now paid to the railroad workers regardless of the economic consequences of such proposed action. All organized railroad workers on the first of last February by agreement with the managements, who were acting for the owners, agreed to accept a 10 per cent deduction in wages for one year, if the managements would find ways and means to furnish em-

ployment to at least some of the men who were already furloughed; but instead, the policy to continue furloughing men was pursued until 35 per cent of the entire personnel of all the railroads in the U. S. was placed on furlough; or about 550,000 men. It need hardly be pointed out that this action greatly accelerated the already depressed economic conditions now existent throughout the U. S. If the railroad unions had refused to consider any deduction in wages for one year as they did the first of last February, then the railroad managements could have gone before the whole country and sustained the charge, that the railroad men refused to accept their share of the depressed economic conditions; but now the shoe is on the other foot and the managements cannot sustain any such contention. One fact must be remembered by all: We are never going to have good times in this country again until the 11,000,000 now unemployed are working for wages and salaries commensurate with the American standard of living, which will restore the purchasing power of the country.

Before the deduction was made in wages, it was a well recognized fact that the wage rates which were paid to railroad workers were not only never high, but were less than the wage rates paid in other industries for the same class of work. Then add to this the increased hazards of the railroad work, higher insurance premiums, together with the physical requirements as to vision and hearing, and it is obvious that there can be no justifiable reason for lower wage rates than now prevail.

On some of the unorganized railroads in the south and west, general wage reductions of 20 to 30 per cent have been made and working conditions curtailed. The non-union men involved were informed that they would have to accept the reductions and "like it." These non-union men are now paying the price for their lack of guts in not getting together and organizing a union which the railroads would have to recognize under the U. S. Railway Labor Act.

Furthermore, let it be remembered that it is not obligatory for any railroad to recognize any union which cannot show at least 51 per cent organization of each of the crafts employed. Hence, if the railroad crafts lose their rights under the railroad act, then, in that event, the men employed on the railroad can blame no one but themselves.

Organizing

During the past year the organizing campaign of 817 resulted in the induction into our ranks of many new members; and there are 14 applicants who will be admitted as new members in the near future. The officers are looking forward to many new applications for membership. An electrical worker who fails to join the union, is not only a liability to the union, which is protecting his wage rate and working conditions; but he is a liability to himself and his family, because he has neglected to protect his own bread and butter; and some non-union men have gone so far as to attack the union, to bite the hand that feeds them.

Grievances

One of the most important functions performed by the trade union is the adjustment of grievances by experienced advocates, who are familiar with the rules and working conditions contained in the agreement between the railroads and the unions. The individual worker has no more chance in most cases of adjusting a valid grievance with the management, than a litigant

would have to win a good case in any court of law without an attorney. It is a well recognized fact, that any man who acts as his own attorney, usually has a fool for a client; hence, any worker, who is so short sighted that he cannot see the advantage of having an organization to back him, where his rights as an employee are at stake, is either swayed by blind prejudice on one hand, or on the other hand is utterly unable to appreciate existing economic conditions affecting those who work for a living in the capacity of an employee. The economic protection afforded by membership in the union is alone worth the whole cost of membership. In reference to the working rules, consider for example the seniority rule; the pet rule upon which the non-union worker depends for the security of his job; but without the union the railroad could suspend the seniority rule, whenever it felt so disposed; and in this way furlough a man near the top of the list, or abolish his job altogether without any "bumping rights," as was done in many cases years ago before the unions were organized on the railroads.

Capital Structure

Many of the railroads in this country, as is well known, are over-capitalized; or in other words the capital set-up contains a large percentage of water. Large blocks of stocks and bonds were underwritten and sold by banking houses, to the banks, investment trusts, and fiduciary organizations; and a large percentage of the proceeds of these security sales were used to pay large commissions to banking houses, and other security selling organizations; and all these security issues must be made to pay a return on the investment to those who have purchased them; and now the railroad managements are in an embarrassment as to how the railroads can pay the interest charges and dividends during these hard times. Who is going to pay? Those who reaped the profits in the past, or the railroad men who reaped only a bare living wage? AN ELECTRICAL WORKER.

L. U. NO. 885, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

Just taking advantage of a "Drag Day" to let the Brothers know that we are still up and at 'em. Local No. 885, having no literary geniuses, is somewhat a stranger to our JOURNAL, but an attempt will be made to contribute more often in the future.

Depression, of course, is not a topic for discussion anymore, having given way to "oppression" which is the next step in our present cycle of events. At least that is the impression to be gained in a big town like Chicago. Big business has its clamps and they sure are putting them on. More and more every day the value of organization is being brought home to workers who were heretofore satisfied with the American Plan of wages and living. Possibly when we do get back to normal, union labor may get its full share of new recruits. The cycle having gone from depression to oppression would indicate that we are at least not standing still and gives us hope that the cycle would soon complete itself and a return to normalcy prevail.

These long, empty days could be well spent by preparing for the grand opening in the way of increased knowledge. New ways of skinning wire are found every day and it would be well to keep up with them. The speed with which new adaptations are devised for electricity would indicate the need for continuous study. In railroad

work, nearly every conceivable appliance of which electricity is a part, is used or will be used. Some of the newer uses, such as radio, refrigeration, automatic train control, gas-electric locomotives, axle generator systems, all need more than just a working knowledge. Get next to some of this stuff, it will come handy.

At our last two meetings we were favored by the presence of our general chairman, William Hartzheim, and a few Brothers from our neighbor, Local No. 528. Glad to have visitors and invite you to come again. Brother Hartzheim was hot on organization and instilled quite a bit of fire in our boys. Some day, when our genial vice president finds time, we hope he will bestow a visit upon us. Count on us anyway, Mac.

Off on another track now. Wish to tell of compliments to our JOURNAL by several members of other crafts and also by folks in many walks of life. Best labor journal in the country, and they meant it when they said it. When you get through studying your JOURNAL, take it over to the nearest library and you will see how well it is read.

C. C. OPSAHL.

L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

I am glad to see so many railroad locals represented in the October JOURNAL, which shows we are on our toes waiting to go. Get after the no-bills and get them in line, they are getting the benefits, make them help pay the freight, we need the numerical strength to protect our own interests. This is a business organization and every no-bill at your point should be organized whether you like him or not. You are helping yourself and your organization by getting him organized.

We are now confronted with a situation requiring the full co-operation of every organized railroad worker. The most vicious attacks ever known are being made on the railroad workers to lower their standards of living by an attack on their pay envelope. Vicious rumors are being circulated about our leaders for the purpose of lowering the morale of the membership. Also, I am sorry to say, certain of our own membership are making statements on the job endeavoring to discredit our officers, both local, system and International. Snap out of it, Brothers, our leaders are doing everything possible to protect you. Where would we be without our organization? It is not necessary to answer that question. Every one of us can see what has happened to the workers in unorganized industries.

Before this reaches your hands November 8 will have passed and we will know whether the working man asserted himself at the polls and voted for his proven friends.

BILL BLAKE.

L. U. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Summer has gone its accustomed way. The flowers have left us again and Old Boreas has again blown his icy breath across Manitoba and quite a chunk of North Dakota. A heavy sleet storm and wind wandered down from Hudson's Bay and laid a swath about six miles wide of telegraph, telephone and high tension power lines flat under two feet of snow and sleet. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and it has provided work for a few weeks, for a few poor sons of toil, enough to supply them with a few necessities of life through a long winter. Too bad wind and sleet can't get at some of those surplus stocks of shoes and clothing and all other manufactured goods that the

politicians and manufacturers tell us that the country is overstocked with. "What fools these mortals be!" All warehouses overstocked and so many poor, hungry, half-frozen creatures wandering over our highways, with nothing to eat and no clothes to wear to keep themselves warm.

We up in Canada are listening to some of the flowery speeches broadcast over the radio by the Hoover, Roosevelt Co., Inc., importers and general exporters of all the latest types of political speeches. Will some one of our cousins from south of the line please explain how Hoover and his government are going to make things any better for the next four years when they have been going from bad to worse the four years just passed?

The Bennett Government in Canada said the same thing about the M'Kenzie-King government but all their flowery promises would seem to have come to naught. Well, the election will be over by the time this appears in print and I hope you all voted the right way. Here's hoping!

Old 1037 has taken a new lease on life. Last meeting night we took in nine new members and our business agent was telling me he has a lot more lined up. Nothing like a little adversity to make the boys sit up and see which side of the bread the butter is spread on. "In times of peace prepare for war," has often been quoted, and while we welcome peace, at all times, war has not yet been declared illegal and we must at all times be prepared to defend ourselves against the unscrupulous.

Congratulations, Brother President, on your very able article in the October JOURNAL. Although you and I do not always see eye to eye, you have excelled yourself in your last masterpiece.

I presume it was necessity that compelled the reduction in salaries in our head office and your foresight is admirable in taking time by the forelock and locking the stable door before all the oats were eaten.

That will do for now and I'll try to get around next month to wish you a Merry Christmas. So long!

IRVINE.

L. U. NO. 1118, QUEBEC CITY, QUE.

Editor:

After a long time, Local No. 1118 is once more to appear in the JOURNAL to say that things are just about as bad here as anywhere else in the Dominion, and with the prediction in the papers that an old-fashioned winter is in store for us, our boys are hoping that things will not get worse than they are at present.

We have had the pleasure of receiving visits from our international organizer, Brother J. Brodrick, at all our monthly meetings since last July. He has certainly helped us out a whole lot, and his talk to the boys (who were at the last meeting) regarding the working conditions in the maritime provinces, and especially how the local at Halifax had managed to help out their out of work members was a revelation to us all. He seemed to instill a good idea in the minds of all the members present, especially Brother H. Vachon, so for the benefit of you who were absent at the last meeting I want to say this. Come, everyone of you to the next meeting, and Brother Vachon will sure explain a few facts to you that should make a good impression.

The executive held a nice meeting recently with Brother L. A. McEwan, general chairman on the C. N. Railways. A lot of small matters were discussed and settled and the boys went home, well satisfied with what our own representative and the other officers of Division No. 4 were doing for us on the railroad. It certainly is up to every

active member of this local, especially those working at St. Malo shops, to try to keep the membership up to 100 per cent. At present we are not, but it only needs a little quiet talk to those dropped members to show to them the folly of their action in dropping at such a time as this, when every man should be lined up to stand behind the demands, which will certainly be made by our divisional officers in the near future. We certainly had a good laugh at our meeting with Brother McEwan. Still I won't spill the beans here, Mac, except to say that in future you had better write your name in French when you register at a hotel in our city.

One of our most popular members, Brother A. Fortin, was sadly bereaved on Monday, October 24, when his mother passed away, and the officers and members tender their sincere regrets and sympathy to Brother Fortin and his family, for the severe loss sustained by them.

The latest development regarding the unemployment and depression, is that, the government is going to house, feed and clothe, about 350 of the unemployed (mostly from outside of the city) and pay them 20 cents a day for the work that they will be expected to do here at the Citadel. The clothing they will receive, is old military clothing, but fancy 20 cents per day, which I suppose is for smokes. It makes one thankful to be working if it is only four days a week, and also sets one thinking as to what would be the result if we were not organized.

In closing, I want to ask all of our members to remember to come more regularly to our monthly meetings, and not to leave it all to a certain few to do.

Venez en foule a la prochain assemblee.
W. F. UWINS.

DISCOVERIES IN COOKERY

(Continued from page 543)

soda dissolved in milk. Chop one cup of peanuts. Add to mixture, and flour to roll the quantity required, being about three cups. Put a portion of the mixture on a well-greased and slightly floured tin sheet or inverted dripping pan and pat and roll to one-eighth inch in thickness, then sprinkle with half peanuts and bake in a hot oven. Cut in strips one inch by three inches. Repeat till all the mixture is used.

* * *

Chocolate Brownies

Delightful chocolate nut cookies, cut in one-inch squares, that look and taste like chocolate candy but are not so hard on the digestion.

- 1 cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup melted shortening
- 1 egg, beaten
- 2 squares unsweetened chocolate, melted
- $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon vanilla
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup walnut meats, cut in pieces

Mix ingredients in order given. Line a seven-inch pan with paraffine paper. Spread mixture evenly in a pan and bake in a slow oven. As soon as taken from oven turn from pan, remove paper, and cut cake in small squares, using a sharp knife. If these directions are not followed paper will cling to cake, and it will be impossible to cut it in shapely pieces.

IN MEMORIAM

Joseph B. Johnston, L. U. No. 713

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 713, I. B. E. W., records the passing of our late Brother, Joseph B. Johnston, into the life beyond the grave.

Resolved, That we, of Local No. 713, extend our sympathy to his widow and friends, who remain to mourn his loss. The passing of Brother Johnston leaves a void that can never be filled, for he was a good man.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days in respect to our departed friend and Brother.

GEO. CHAMBERLAIN,
E. J. PELUG,
JNO. A. JACKSON,
Committee.

C. H. McLean, L. U. No. 50

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to take from us our worthy Brother, C. H. McLean; and

Whereas in his passing we deeply feel our loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

L. R. SMITH,
ANGUS MACISAAC,
CHAS. TAURENKROG,
Committee.

Robert R. Shay, L. U. No. 1154

It is with deep sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 1154, I. B. E. W., records the passing of our late Brother, Robert R. Shay; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

GEO. WILDE,
Recording Secretary.

W. C. Ward, L. U. No. 702

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 702, I. B. E. W., greatly mourn the sudden and untimely passing of our Brother, W. C. Ward; and

Whereas the Brotherhood has lost a true and loyal member and his family a devoted husband and father; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 702, extend to his family our sincere sympathy and condolence, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy spread upon the minutes, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

R. L. BRIDGFORD,
GOMER CASEY,
W. R. BOYD,
Committee.

A. J. Van Ham, L. U. No. 640

Whereas in the sudden death of A. J. Van Ham, L. U. No. 640 has lost a true and loyal member; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 640, being lawfully assembled, stand in silence for one minute in further tribute to his memory.

TOM BARRETT,
R. W. SNYDER,
P. J. TIERNEY,
Committee.

Robert M. Davies, L. U. No. 213

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our Brother, Robert M. Davies, who passed away September 2, 1932, and

Whereas it is with deep sorrow that the members of Local Union No. 213, I. B. E. W., mourn his untimely death; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to those who remain to mourn his loss, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of our late Brother, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

A. C. MACKAY,
C. NELESS,
Committee.

William Callanan, L. U. No. 213

Whereas it has pleased the Supreme Ruler in His abundant mercy to bring to a peaceful close the long suffering of our esteemed Brother William Callanan, who passed away on September 19, 1932; therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow in meek submission to the will of Him who doeth all things for the best, and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the family of Brother Callanan our sincere sympathy and commend them to the care of an all-loving Heavenly Father for the comfort that He alone can give, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in loving remembrance of our departed Brother, and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent our official Journal for publication, and also a copy to be sent to the bereaved family.

A. C. MACKAY,
C. NELESS,
Committee.

Joseph E. Kincaid, L. U. No. 40

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret over the loss and passing of our Brother Joseph E. Kincaid, it is the desire of this local union to express our sympathy in a humble way; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolence of this organization be extended to the family and friends of Brother Joseph E. Kincaid; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, in respect and memory to our departed Brother; and also be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, a copy be sent to the Journal for official publication and a copy be sent to the bereaved family of our departed Brother.

AL. SPEEDE,
Recording Secretary,
Executive Board of Local Union No. 40.

A. Giroux, L. U. No. 561

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 561, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Montreal, Que., Canada, are called upon to pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of one of our most esteemed members, Brother A. Giroux, who passed away after a lengthy illness; and

Whereas while we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of a true and loyal member, we humbly bow to His Divine will; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, a union in brotherly love, extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their hour of sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in due respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in the minutes and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal.

C. GALLAGHER,
Recording Secretary.

Alfred E. Smethurst, L. U. No. 213

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 213, I. B. E. W., of Vancouver, B. C., have been called upon to pay our final tribute of respect and high esteem to our late Brother Alfred E. Smethurst; and

Whereas we cherish the long relationship held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved widow and family and commend them to the Almighty God for consolation in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That in respect to his memory our charter shall be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

A. C. MACKAY,
WM. FRASER,
Committee.

Harry C. Sickman, L. U. No. 309

It is with deep sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 309, I. B. E. W., records the passing of our late Brother, Harry C. Sickman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his wife, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days.

MILTON HASKELL,
WM. EMGE,
C. H. BLACKMAN,
Committee.

H. M. Abercrombie, L. U. No. 213

It is with deep regret we, the members of Local No. 213, Vancouver, B. C., announce the death of Brother H. M. Abercrombie, who fell from a trolley truck, May 13, 1932, and passed away August 8, 1932.

Resolved, That while we humbly bow our heads in submission to God's will, we mourn no less the taking away of our associate and our heartfelt sympathy is extended to his bereaved wife and family and we commend them to the care of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local No. 213, I. B. E. W., a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy be sent to the International Office to be published in our official Journal and that our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days in memory of our late Brother Hugh M. Abercrombie.

A. C. MACKAY,
W. FRASER,
Committee.

F. H. Williams, L. U. No. 6

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst, our dearly beloved Brother, F. H. Williams; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn the loss of a Brother who had always been loyal and true to the principles of the labor movement; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our late departed Brother, F. H. Williams, our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, and that a copy be sent to the International Office with a request that they be published in the official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother, F. H. Williams.

ALBERT E. COHN,
FRED S. DESMOND,
W. GIMMEL,
Committee on Resolutions.

The above resolutions were adopted at the regular meeting of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., on Wednesday evening, September 21, 1932.

CHAS. B. WEST,
President, L. U. No. 6, I. B. E. W.
CHAS. J. FOEHN,
Recording Secretary,
L. U. No. 6, I. B. E. W.

Rex Craig, L. U. No. 17

It is with deep sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., records the sudden and untimely passing of our Brother, Rex Craig; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

WM. I. SPERK,
F. DONAHUE,
WM. McMAHON,
Committee.

Ormonde Garland, L. U. No. 353

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, to take from our midst our worthy Brother, Ormonde Garland; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 353, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn our loss and extend to those who remain to mourn, our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy to be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 353, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

CECIL M. SHAW,
Business Manager.

Harry Peterson, L. U. No. 595

Providence has decreed that our esteemed Brother Harry Peterson be taken from us. We in our limited understanding know not the reason why. We can only record his passing in sorrow and regret. Knowing his sincerity, his ideals and his habits of clean living we can rest assured that his work here was finished. He has merely gone forward to a bigger, better job; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 595, do hereby extend our most heartfelt and sincere sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 595, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

GENE GAILLAC,
J. R. ISAACSON,
J. J. YOUNG,
Committee.

H. J. Doherty, L. U. No. 6

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst, our dearly beloved Brother, H. J. Doherty; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn the loss of a Brother who had always been loyal and true to the principles of the labor movement; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family of our late departed Brother, H. J. Doherty, our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, and that a copy be sent to the International Office with a request that they be published in the official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother, H. J. Doherty.

ALBERT E. COHN,
FRED S. DESMOND,
W. GIMMEL,
Committee on Resolutions.

The above resolutions were adopted at the regular meeting of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., on Wednesday evening, September 21, 1932.

CHAS. B. WEST,
President, L. U. No. 6, I. B. E. W.
CHAS. J. FOEHN,
Recording Secretary,
L. U. No. 6, I. B. E. W.

William J. Walter, L. U. No. 601

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from this earth our beloved Brother, William J. Walter, and it is with deep sorrow we mourn the loss of this Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 601, I. B. E. W., extend to the family of our late Brother Walter, our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this, their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our Brother, also a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, and also that a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

H. C. LEWIS,
GEO. N. HOWELL, B. M.,
ROBERT E. KUSTER.

Sigurd Berven, L. U. No. 48

Whereas it is with deep regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 48, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our late Brother, Sigurd Berven, and

Whereas we humbly bow our heads in submission to the will of Almighty God, we feel in his passing that the local union has lost one of its faithful and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and that a copy be sent to the Journal of the Electrical Workers with the request that they be published; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 48 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our beloved Brother, Sigurd Berven.

FRED L. BOURNE,
Recording Secretary.

J. J. Leslie, L. U. No. 193

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from this earth our esteemed and beloved Brother, J. J. Leslie; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 193, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 193 be draped for a period of 30 days out of respect for the memory of our late departed Brother, J. J. Leslie; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 193, and that a copy be sent to the office of the International Brotherhood with the request that it be published in the official Journal.

H. BOGASKE,
Recording Secretary.

D. W. Eaton, L. U. No. 124

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 124, I. B. E. W., records the sudden passing of our Brother D. W. Eaton into an eternal life.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to those who remain to mourn his loss and in the passing of our Brother there is left in Local Union No. 124, a void which can never be filled, and be it also

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days in respect to our departed Brother, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

GEO. E. CONRAD,
Business Representative,
L. U. No. 124.

A. W. Pierce, L. U. No. 100

Whereas Local Union No. 100, I. B. E. W., mourns the death of our esteemed Brother, A. W. Pierce, on October 19, 1932; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a local, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy with his family in their bereavement; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy to be spread upon the minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical

Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we, the members of Local Union No. 100, being lawfully assembled, stand in silence for one minute in further tribute to his memory.

GEO. GLASS,
A. H. LOCKWOOD,
LESLIE H. HADDIX,
Committee.

Earl Stauffer, L. U. No. 640

Whereas in the sudden death of Earl Stauffer, L. U. No. 640 has lost a true and loyal member; be it

Resolved, That we, as a local union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy and sorrow with his family in their bereavement; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we, the members of L. U. No. 640, being lawfully assembled, stand in silence for one minute in further tribute to his memory.

TOM BARRETT,
R. W. SNYDER,
P. J. TIERNEY,
Committee.

NOTICE

To the two traveling Linemen who came to my residence at 625 Herndon Street, Springfield, Ill., on July 1, 1932, at about 8 o'clock p. m., but did not make known their wishes, went away and were seen later about 1 o'clock a. m., coming out of the yard.

If they will make a trip back here and give me a statement as to the amount of money they got out of my pockets while I was asleep, or make an affidavit stating the amount taken and in what manner it was obtained and mail same to me, I will promise not to prosecute—all I wish is to clear myself.

(Signed) F. C. HUSE.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID OCTOBER 1, 1932, TO OCTOBER 31, 1932

L. L.	Name	Amount
6	H. J. Doherty	\$1,000.00
309	H. C. Sickman	1,000.00
601	Wm. J. Walter	1,000.00
640	E. Stauffer	1,000.00
842	A. A. Richard	475.00
52	E. F. Portschi	1,000.00
701	Fred Wilke	1,000.00
I. O.	H. A. Chisholm	1,000.00
1	E. M. Hackett	825.00
124	D. W. Eaton	1,000.00
1154	R. R. Shay	300.00
9	W. C. Christianson	1,000.00
40	Jos. E. Kincaid	650.00
I. O.	H. E. Opdycke	1,000.00
150	E. G. Rice	1,000.00
I. O.	Alex H. Grant	1,000.00
I. O.	F. J. Kays	1,000.00
17	Rex Craig	825.00
50	Chas. H. McLean	1,000.00
125	G. S. Summers	1,000.00
3	Herman Young	1,000.00
713	Jos. B. Johnston	1,000.00
595	Harry Peterson	825.00
3	J. E. McDade	1,000.00
51	Verne Fitzgibbons	1,000.00
68	F. E. Swain	1,000.00
I. O.	E. J. Rayner	1,000.00
100	A. W. Pierce	1,000.00
17	F. E. Pfeiffer	1,000.00

Claims paid 10/1 to 10/31/32 \$26,900.00
Claims previously paid 2,806,977.76

Total claims paid \$2,833,877.76

All higher motives, ideals, conceptions, sentiments in a man are of no account if they do not come forward to strengthen him for the better discharge of the duties which devolve upon him in the ordinary affairs of life.—Henry Ward Beecher.

TRAINED MEN COMMENT ON PLAN TO INDUSTRIALIZE BUILDING INDUSTRY BY FORCE

(Continued from page 526)

in several industries, so that I believe if this thing can be continuously urged by your magazine and your general policies, that it will meet with hearty response."

ALLAN COGGESHALL,
President, Hatzel & Buehler, Inc.

SEES "DESKILLIFICATION"

William Haber, author of "Industrial Relations in the Building Industry," brings his cogent reasoning to bear upon the problem.

I presume you also want my reaction to the attitude which you expressed in the articles concerning what may be labor's policy toward these newer developments in the housing field.

First: The emphasis upon the movement at present is easy to understand. Housing as an industry has been depressed for nearly four years. There is a market as far as needs are concerned. There is a growing favorable attitude toward subsidies on housing projects. State legislatures may soon be considering legislation to aid in slum clearance and other housing developments.

This need has produced a response. The desire to inject more efficiency into the process of building and to remove some of the many wastes now prevailing, is part of the program of the General Housing Corporation, and is also sought by most large scale housing projects under discussion. This, of course, is commendable. From the social point of view, any cut in housing costs—made possible by the removal of incompetent management and the improvement in technological processes is desirable. The advantages, in the long run, will accrue to all workers and building trades workers as well.

With all of this you will agree, I am sure.

And I agree with the implication which you read into the General Housing Corporation program. Anti-union employers know that, barring the losses due to the economic depression, the labor unions in the building industry represent the backbone of the trade union movement, both in membership and also in effectiveness. If this powerful group of unionists could be weakened—the way lies clear to a major assault upon the entire labor movement. They know also that a great deal of the strength which these unions possess is derived from two sources. First, the building trades workers are skilled workers. Their skill gives them bargaining power. Employers cannot easily dispense with them and "green hands" are poor substitutes. Second, the industry is local—the building site cannot be moved to a non-union commu-

nity. It must be done locally and often with local labor.

These two factors which give strength to the building trades union will disappear if the General Housing Corporation program and all such similar programs find wide adoption. Housing will become an erection rather than a construction industry. The parts will be manufactured by machine operators, for the most part unskilled, in large factories, shipped to the job and erected by semi-skilled workers. Even if skilled workers are to be required for erection the need will be greatly reduced and the building trades workers will suffer long from technological unemployment. In addition the local character of the industry will be somewhat changed, since the decreased reliance on skill will make the importations of unskilled labor feasible. The interchangeability of parts will also produce the same results. In a word the building trades worker will, like the automobile worker, become "deskilled" and his bargaining power and economic position materially weakened.

That these results will follow is undoubted.

Now, what should be the attitude of the building trades union to the development?

Here is where I might take issue with the implications in the JOURNAL articles. Should the labor movement in the building trades oppose this development? Even allowing for the fact that the directors of this new move are interested in financial rewards rather than technological improvements, I think the union policy should be determined only after long and mature deliberation. All technological improvements in most industries have been inspired by financial rewards rather than other factors. To permit the implications in the articles full development, it means that the building trades unions are taking a stand against the removal of incompetent and inefficient contractors, the reduction of waste in manufacturing of building material and in erection, and the introduction of mechanical methods. Such a policy (assuming that it is implied in your articles) has been tried before. It has failed; witness the cigar makers, the bottle blowers, the stone-cutters, etc., etc., etc. Technological improvements are relentless forces. If they are economically sound, they will prevail—even if delayed. If they are unsound, either from a financial (cost) point of view, or on account of technical (or aesthetic) considerations, they will fail, no matter how powerful the General Housing Corporation may be. Opposition will postpone the development or will drive it into the non-union areas—but it will reaffirm the old belief that "labor unions oppose progress" (a lot of bunk—but the public believes it).

I should like to urge a policy of control in preference to one of opposition. The emphasis, it seems to me, should be placed on the danger to good standards of workmanship and to union standards of wages and quality. The purpose

should be to retain complete control of the erection processes—no matter what technological transformations the housing industry will achieve.

I confess the possible dangers of such a policy, but at the same time what is the alternative?

WILLIAM HABER,
Michigan State College.

HOW THE SEA WOLF'S COMRADE CLOSED HIS EYES

(Continued from page 535)

the livery stables for a fast team and a two-seated democrat while I round up the boys!"

The team arrived as Searge came in with Jimmie and George. Searge explained to them the object of the journey. "Say," said Jimmie boastfully, extending a pair of large, capable-looking hands, "lead me up to this wild man of the woods and I'll bring him in!"

"Mebbe," said George, dourly, "but I've seen some of them wild men before and no man living could handle them alone."

The mettlesome team, wild from inaction, were taxing the stableman's strength at their heads to hold them. "Come on, boys," said Searge. He climbed into the front seat and grasped the reins. George and Jimmie piled into the back seat and away they went with a wild plunge. But Searge was a horseman, and he quickly pulled the riotous bays down to a swift trot, which they maintained until they reached the Goldstream River. But here, where the road drops sharply down, in spite of Searge's stiff pull on the lines, they broke into a wild gallop, thundered over the planks of the long, wooden bridge and it took all Searge's strength to swing them around the sharp, right turn ahead and only by a swift throwing of their united weight to the side of the democrat did they avoid a capsize. The stiff climb up the ascending bank soon forced the bays to a reluctant walk.

"Are you there, boys?" said Searge. "Yes, captain!" said Jimmie. "We almost got shipwrecked but we stuck to the ship!"

Without further incident they proceeded and were making good time across the comparatively level though winding road over the summit of the Sooke Hills when suddenly the way, effectively blocked for the moment by the large trunk of a fallen tree, forced them to halt. The sound of yells and rifle shots came plainly to their ears and caused Searge to take quick action. "Unhitch the team and be quick about it," he commanded. This was hurriedly done, and while Jimmie led the horses, now in a white lather of sweat and quite docile, around through an open space in the woods, the other two with mighty heaves and tugs, pulled the light rig over the tree. Soon they were all ready and off again at a reckless pace down the steep, winding road with Jimmie and George clinging breathlessly to the arms of the seat to prevent their being bounced out. Just before coming into view of Teddy's cabin Searge drove into an open space by the side of the road. Tying the team securely to a tree, they held a hurried council of war.

"There is no use in our trying to rush him now," said Searge. "Our best plan will be to creep up under cover as close as possible! Fire off a revolver once in a while to keep him shooting, and when he runs out of ammunition we will close in on him!" The others assented. So, leaving their conveyance, they crept on all fours through the thick underbrush toward the

cabin. Ted must have seen some movement in the bushes, for, with frenzied yells, he sent such a barrage of lead in their direction that they took to cover in a manner that would have done full justice to Fenimore Cooper's redskins. Searge found shelter behind a huge log, well to the forefront. As soon as Teddy ceased firing, Searge cautiously raised his helmet on a stick. As it appeared above the log the rifle spoke again and the helmet spun around with two bullet holes in it. By various devices they drew his fire until his last cartridge was gone. Flinging away his empty rifle, he stepped out into the open space in front of the shack and yelled defiance at them. They lost no time in accepting his challenge and closed in on him. The impetuous Jimmie rushed straight at Ted but was met with such a furious slap from Ted's open hand that he went reeling sideways; but George, the cannie, slipped up from the rear and thrust his powerful arm around Ted's neck, while Searge grabbed one arm. Jimmie, still dizzy, managed to grab hold of the other one. With their united weight they bore him to the ground, but, despite their utmost efforts to keep him down he struggled to his hands and knees, and then to his feet, and with superhuman strength tore away the clinging hands that grasped him. Again they dragged him down, but again he got up despite their utmost efforts to hold him. But now his rage knew no bounds. Here was something real that he could vent his maniacal strength on. With his shirt torn to ribbons, blood running from his nostrils, and his long hair streaming across his face, he might well have been one of the Furies from Dante's Inferno.

Screaming with rage he fought them off. But once more they succeeded in pinning him to the ground, and then, suddenly his strength left him. The light of sanity came to his eyes. He said weakly, "Boys, I know why you're here. I'll go quietly!"

Cautiously they let him up and snapped the handcuffs on him. Jimmie brought a coat from the cabin and wrapped it around his naked torso. As, exhausted, they made their way to their conveyance, George whispered to Jimmie, "What did I tell you?" "Well, for once you were right," said Jimmie. "I never believed any man living had so much strength! If it hadn't been for that neck hold of yours I don't think we would ever have taken him."

During the long ride back to the city, Teddy sat quietly, like a man in a dream. For awhile he was kept under surveillance, but he was quite harmless. Something seemed to have snapped in his brain. The past became a blank. He was allowed to take up his quarters in a little hotel near the waterfront. The haunting screams troubled him no more.

The Waterfront

I remember the black wharves and the slips,
And the tossing sea tides free;
The Spanish sailors with bearded lips,
The beauty and mystery of the ships,
And the magic of the sea.

—Longfellow.

The overhead construction of the utility companies of those days was something to wonder at. Light and power leads were built without any regard for the safety or convenience of the linemen. The 2,100-volt primaries occupied the top cross arms of the poles upon which also were hung all transformers. Below the top arm were a number of other arms, which carried a motley collection of power and lighting secondaries, ground wires and direct current cir-

cuits. Interspersed among these cross arms were buck arms, from which various services were distributed. On the smaller leads, lighting primaries occupied the pole pins of the top arms and the secondaries took the next pins to them on either side, and sometimes, on wet, windy nights, the two circuits would get crossed up, with the result that the secondaries would become charged with the higher voltage to the great danger of householders. The primary cut-outs of the transformers were placed next to the mains, and when a blown fuse, or a burned cut-out had to be replaced in a downpour of rain, and the troubleman had to worm his way up to them through the maze of lower wires whose insulation was rendered useless by the moisture, his task was about as pleasant as walking blindfolded over broken glass barefooted, and often drew from him a flow of language, which consigned to Hades, himself, the company, the construction and all connected with it.

Secondaries ran on brackets on the walls and roofs of buildings along the waterfront, and in some cases on the piles underneath the wharves and platforms. Most of the evils of this old-time construction have been eliminated, and the chief credit for this belongs to a committee of experienced linemen in Local No. 213, headed by Brother Dinnie Lalonde, who, with pains-taking care, built to scale a miniature, model lead, showing copper wire circuits running on tiny, glass insulators, transformers in place on the cross arms, primary cut-outs, all complete even to the strain guys. This model is a clear demonstration in a nutshell of what is required to give, not only the linemen much more protection and freedom when working, but also ensures more safety to the general public, and in a few minutes' study of it an electrical worker can gain a clear, working knowledge of its details, which hours of study over yards of blue prints could not equal. This model was adopted, almost in its entirety, by the British Columbia Light and Power Company.

The waterfront had a great fascination for Tom, and when not too busy elsewhere, he could always find some repair work to be done there. He loved to wander into the ship chandlers' stores. Their neatly arranged coils of rope smelling of oakum, the bewildering assortment of ship lamps, binnacle and marine accessories, so different from the merchandise of other stores, called up visions of faraway ports, coral beaches, palm trees and brown-skinned natives.

Entering the harbor from the open straits of Juan de Fuca, a comprehensive view of the water front would first take in the outer wharf with its long, low, freight sheds and spacious docks, which provided mooring space for giant freighters, palatial Empress liners and all deep sea boats. Tom has a vivid memory of a time when a temporary break down in negotiations for a new agreement, between the combined Locals No. 213 and No. 230 and the utility company, had resulted in the Brothers taking a "holiday." While sitting around the lodge room and, like "Micawber," waiting for something to "turn up," they were visited by a couple of delegates from the longshoremen's union, who stated that, owing to several large freighters docking at the same time, they were short-handed, and could Local No. 230 supply them with a dozen men. Local No. 230 instantly decided that it could and would, and the required number, including Tom and a few carmen, were whirled away in waiting cars to the decks of a freighter, where the hatches were uncovered and the gang set to work, some to load the rope slings, which several dericks picked up and swung onto the docks,

where they were unloaded by the rest of the gang and trucked into the sheds. With but two intermissions for hasty luncheons, the gang worked from noon that day to noon the next, and, oh, boy, how they wrestled out that motley cargo! Big bales of cinnamon wrapped in matting and bound with split cane, which cut into incautious fingers like a knife. Enormous sacks of raw, shelled peanuts, boxes of tea, bales of Australian wool weighing 450 pounds each, and so compact that the sharp, steel, loading hooks could not penetrate them. As they worked down into the lower holds the air became stifling, but linemen are a hardy breed, and they held down the job until the last sling was toted up. The head stevedore said with an approving grin, "Well, you boys certainly gave a good account of yourselves!" Making their way to his office they each received a fat check and departed, conscious that, like the busy little bee, they had "improved each shining hour." To cap their good fortune, it was announced shortly after that a closed shop agreement had been signed up with all demands granted.

Proceeding on, the harbor narrows as it turns easterly into the inner harbor. On the south bank was a large flour mill, and following in sequence, the chemical works, so necessary during the war, a paint and soap works, the James Bay Athletic Club building, and then, standing back of spacious, green lawns, the great, grey, massive parliament buildings, and though wonderful was the view of them in those days, it has since been greatly enhanced by that modern "genie" of the lamp, electricity. A visitor, looking across the harbor on a dark night, sees them faintly revealed in the semi-darkness of the street lights. Dim, grand, mysterious. A hand closes a switch. Instantly the whole, vast structure, even to the gilded statue of Captain Vancouver on the topmost dome, leaps out from the darkness in the dazzling, pulsating light of myriads of glowing bulbs and the reflection transforms the dark surface of the inner harbor into a great pool of shimmering, lambent flame. He must be a jaded world traveler, indeed, who, viewing this startlingly beautiful scene for the first time, does not experience a sharp, indrawn breath of awe and amazement. Passing on, one came to a wooden pile bridge, since replaced by a spacious, modern causeway. Beyond the bridge was a mud flat, much frequented by noisy, restless covies of sea gulls. If any local Jules Verne of that time had ventured to prophesy that this seemingly bottomless, miry expanse would one day furnish a secure foundation for the present splendid Empress Hotel, he would have been laughed to scorn. From the Parliament Buildings the harbor turns sharply north.

Close by on the west side lay the Songhees Indian Reserve. In a semicircle fringing the shore was a collection of old shacks. Drawn up on the beach a few of the slim, graceful canoes, while others, under the deft paddles of their occupants, glided silently here and there around the harbor. Quite often, two or three canoes loaded with fine catches of fresh salmon would be moored at an old wharf, where they found a ready sale at "two bits" each. These canoes are hollowed out of the trunk of a single tree; but to appreciate the supreme skill of these native boat builders one must see their 40-foot war canoes.

The old-time regattas were always held up the gorge, which is a continuation of the inner harbor running some miles inland. In the early history of the island these larger craft were used in great sea fights between rival tribes, and there are old settlers living today on this island who were terrified wit-

nesses of the hounding down and vengeful massacre of fleeing fugitives by the victors. Under the domination of the white man, the natives have gradually abandoned their old, barbarous customs, and the war canoes, though well taken care of, were seldom used, except on the national holiday, May 24, when in keen but peaceful rivalry, tribe competed against tribe for prizes, and these races, by long odds, were the chief attraction. In this year of 1932 the regatta was revived, and it was a tense moment, when seven war canoes, fully manned, their occupants decked out in all the colors of the rainbow, drifted in a long line abreast down to the starting line. At the crack of the starters' pistol 77 swarthy tribesmen with dynamic strength caught the water in unison with their shining paddles, and the long, low craft shot ahead like frightened steeds.

No conserving of strength or jockeying for position for them. The honor of the tribe demanded that the same, terrific speed must be maintained from start to finish. The paddles, rising and falling like the wings of some great, aquatic bird, soon swept them out of sight around the nearest point.

To while away the tedium of waiting for their return the band played popular airs. The dense mass of boats on either side of the course in the vicinity of the judges' boat, ran the gamut from little, sawed-off punts to stately launches, the latter decorated with gay strings of bunting in honor of the day. Following the cry, "Here they come!" two canoes, neck and neck, burst into view with the others closely bunched behind them. Still maintaining that fierce, unfaltering stroke, while the cheers of the multitude swelled into one mighty roar, they swept like arrows to the finish. Crack! Crack! went the judge's pistol, almost like one shot. And then in seconds, Crack! again. The leading canoe won by a scant 18 inches, while the third was but a length behind. The others, though beaten, never lessened their stroke until they, too, crossed the line, and though they must have strained human endurance to the extreme limit, yet, not one of them all sullied the old tradition by collapsing.

Opposite the reserve, on the east side of the harbor, were the inner docks, so colorful in those days. Along them lay blunt-nosed boats from the Yukon, rusty, tramp steamers from the seven seas, government patrol boats, lighthouse tenders, and, at times, the tall, tapering masts of some wind jammer, being loaded with lumber for foreign ports, towered high above the surroundings.

Sometimes the harbor would be almost blocked by great booms of brown-backed logs being slowly towed by powerful, little tugs to the mills beyond. These had to be carefully guided to avoid running against the piles of the railway swing bridge which spanned the harbor, connecting the reserve with the railway, freight yards and depot. In the freight yards a fussy, important little shunting engine rudely bumped big, lumbering box cars around from place to place, in that impudent, bullying way which all little shunting engines have. Farther along the eastern shore were two large lumber mills. In the center of the waterway, which widens out at this point, was the home anchorage of the sealing fleet. These staunch little knight errants of the sea followed their quest far north into the frozen waters of the Arctic Circle, weathering fierce storms, which sent many a stately ship to her doom, with sturdy indifference. It was in one of these romantic little schooners, "the Casco," that Robert Louis Stevenson cruised the Southern Seas.

Several miles beyond the regatta course, this inland arm of the sea terminates in a large, open bayou, into which empties the fresh water of Deadman's River.

Teddy would often sit for hours on the wharves, watching the sailors aloft at a giddy height, as they overhauled the sails and rigging of some wind jammer, and sometimes a vague, puzzled look would flit across his face, as if he were dimly conscious of something familiar in the scene.

One day, Tom came across him in his accustomed place and tried to revive old memories of life at the lake, but his efforts failed to bring any response. Just then the "Sea Wolf" strolled up and said, "Does he remember anything of the past?"

"No," said Tom. "The past is a blank to him!"

"Poor old Ted! He's more fortunate than some of us! I'm afraid his days are numbered," complained the "Sea Wolf," as he strolled away, all unconscious that he, himself, was even then in the anteroom of Death. His body, bearing the marks of a heavy blow on the forehead, was found floating in the harbor at Seattle a short time after.

Tom often thought of what a splendid figure the "Sea Wolf" would have made as a Viking chief on the fighting deck of a Norse war vessel, in the days when "might was right."

True to the "Sea Wolf's" prophecy, Teddy soon after passed away. From Teddy's "little house by the roadside" no one was ever turned away by hunger or thirst. He, who gave up His life in cruel agony on the Cross for the redemption of mankind, once said, "Whosoever shall give a cup of water in My name, verily, I say unto you he shall have his reward!" And, perhaps, the Recording Angel, remembering these things will, with a pitying smile, blot out that page of Teddy's life in which his evil star was in the ascendancy. Who can tell?

He was laid to rest in the cemetery whose boundary meets the waters of the Pacific over which he once sailed, in the days when the pulse of high adventure beat strongly in his veins, and though on wild, stormy nights, when the Storm King marshals his white-maned cavalry and hurls them rank upon rank on the beach with thunderous roar, and the damp, cold spray descends like rain on the mounds beneath which silent sleepers lie, while the white-winged sea gulls whirl here and there with their weird, shrill cries rising above the tumult like the wails of lost souls in torment, yet Teddy's ears are dull to the voices of the wind and the waves.

The haunting cries trouble him no more!

SUN ARCS FLOOD HOLLYWOOD'S SPECTACLE

(Continued from page 537)

blage; the spectacle of the evening was presented—the beautiful electric illuminated floats. Each float, and there were 18 of them, were large massive designs, each a different creation, but all gorgeous and spectacular. Really—the 80,000 people were struck with awe, so much so, that it struck them absolutely silent, and no doubt, made them feel as I did—I imagined I was in a fairyland, with beautiful costumed girls on these beautiful floats completing the fairyland picture. Tribute should be paid to Mrs. Biggam and Mr. Biggam for the genius to conceive, create, and design these beautiful electrical masterpieces. Their work makes one proud to number them

among the employers of our men, proud to help them in their wonderful efforts.

Each float had hundreds of light bulbs, to illuminate and carry out the "idea". As a matter of fact the load on each float was between four and five hundred amperes, which was furnished by a gas driven generator plant mounted on a decorated truck which also acted as motive power for the float. Each float had its separate switchboard, dimmers, etc., to give them the different lighting effects.

Rainbow Canopy Created

Take into consideration that there were about 100 huge sun-arcs employed for special lighting effects for the stadium. At times, the powerful colored rays from these sun-arcs were projected over the heads of the people and created the effect of a mammoth flower garden. Then again when Governor Roosevelt entered the stadium the powerful red, white and blue rays were projected on the field, moved back and forth, mixed with one another to impress one with a bewildering and dazzling mixture of colors—and to wind up the show these powerful lights were projected into the heavens against a high fog. Blue, green, red, and amber colors were used, and as you looked up you got the impression that a huge rainbow colored canopy covered the entire stadium.

To furnish the current necessary for these arc-lights, it required miles of portable cables, six big studio portable M. G. sets that put out about 5,000 amperes each. I haven't the vocabulary necessary to think of superlatives to explain this show of shows, but visualize if you can all your movie stars—the beautiful floats—about 30 big bands, the big arc-lamps, 80,000 people inside the mammoth stadium, and about 150,000 outside, and you will get some idea of the effort put forth to stage this spectacle.

And the best of it all, the hundreds of men employed to put this show over were 100 per cent union.

On behalf of Local Union No. 40, I want to thank Mr. Frank Murphy and Mr. and Mrs. Biggam, as well as Foreman Brother Jack Wilson, for the wonderful co-operation given our organization and the writer in employing a large number of our unemployed members for the electrical work necessary to put over this wonderful parade, and also wish them greater success, if it were possible. They are truly masters of their profession.

LABOR LENDING LIBRARY SEEN AS ROAD TO POWER

(Continued from page 538)

der 35 so they can have their voice heard as to how things shall run. Nice, isn't it? Reading of Mussolini's interview with H. H. Knickerbocker in his syndicated articles about European affairs reveals that he guarantees returns or dividends to busted corporations in Italy. In other words Italian dictatorship guarantees privilege its dividends

after the capitalistic system is unable to earn them unaided. They do also regulate and control capital for national safety and social necessity.

"Very little change would be necessary to do the same things in this country and it would be a transitional stage toward government ownership. Perhaps that would depend on education and what the people desired and forced.

"Can we not ourselves do something for the education of the mass of the people? It is probable that ability is as abundant in one class as another but it is purposely held down or lacks opportunity for education and expression.

"I am reading 'Theories of Social Progress,' by Todd, and was surprised to see him use the term anonymity of our present money. I had formulated the term anonymous money for myself a year ago and surely hope it goes out of its present state and uses.

"If this library scheme worked and became big it might later be broken into geographical sections. Lending libraries I know of have failed recently. They had to pay rent. Perhaps among the unions different quarters in Washington they could find free quarters for such a valuable purpose. Also a small set fee for unlimited use of a book instead of a per diem fee is much better. It would not be a loss if never returned and the commercial money urge is cut off and expense only considered. Also private lending libraries have to pay profit and that is out.

DO UTILITIES SEE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL?

(Continued from page 530)

eliminate traditional wastes and costs. It is necessary to change the business mechanism for both production and distribution. In order to compete for the dollars of buyers there must be greater co-operation between industry branches, and this must take the form of practical business activities.

"All these internal industry changes reduce to essential acts to bring about cost reductions, sales expansion and higher managerial efficiency. Action is being had already to do these things, and industry leaders, as shown by the articles in this issue, have a clear understanding of the opportunities that exist for improving the status of the industry.

"Undoubtedly the leaders of industry to date have been production-minded. They have made mass production their objective and have taken little account of consumption. They have not applied the principle that the more there is produced the more money or credit—purchasing power—must be placed in the hands of the masses. They have forgotten that production efficiency is measured from raw material to ultimate consumer and not from raw material to the loading platform of factories or farms. In our system the mass must draw dividends from prosperity upon some basis of equality with capital accumulation or investments in productive

capacity will ultimately crash of their own weight. Future business enterprises must move goods from machines to consumers and business merit will be measured by the degree of effective maintenance of consumer-purchasing power on a plane of equality with the maintenance of plant production machinery.

"Future ideas of capital, credit and wealth must be based on the knowledge that investment conditions are transitory, that economic life is short and that goods and services in current commerce make the best indicators of wealth. Credit obligations will be based upon shorter terms and the aim of business enterprise will be capital turnover and not capital accumulation. Moreover, there must be more social-minded executives who measure success in terms of human welfare as well as profit. What definite things need to be done and can be done? One principle to apply that offers prospects of success is decentralization. Thought and action to carry out this principle should be applied to each market area as well as to the nation.

"Decentralization means merely the building up of self-sustaining areas that incorporate both production and consumption for all community needs. This gains the cost of transportation and a saving in time by putting goods and consumers in close proximity. To carry out this principle many industries must relocate their plants and their workers or establish branch plants. The day is past for a single mass production plant to supply the national market with even a single product or service. Labor must diversify so that it can work part of the time in factories and part of the time on farms or at other occupations. The O. D. Young suggestion of a worker with a house, a garden, cow, chickens and pig, whereby he works in a factory part of the time and at home part of the time, can be practiced. * * *

INTERIOR WIRING KEY TO GOOD LIGHTING

(Continued from page 531)

Moreover, it is not sufficient to provide merely for initial requirements. The wiring should be planned with reference to the expected life of the building, anticipating future needs as far as possible. Hence it is also important to consider the trends of lighting practice.

"Interior wiring has received a great deal of attention on the part of code writers, and has been the subject of numerous rules. By many in the electrical industry the National Electric Code has been taken as a standard of good engineering, overlooking the fact that the purpose of this code is fire prevention and other safety features. Being mandatory in character, the code can not prescribe wiring on the basis of best economic engineering. Because of the common failure of those responsible for such wiring to provide for later additions to the load on a wiring installation it has been necessary for the code to anticipate these additions, but still on

the basis of safety only. The code has been the subject of considerable controversy among the various interests involved. Since good engineering would incorporate the requirements both for safety and for economic operations, there is good reason to believe that these misunderstandings would disappear and the code assume its rightful position if good engineering were to prevail in this field.

Standards Set Up

"In the interest of good economic engineering there is needed a reasonable standard, based upon good lighting practice, with an allowance for advances in the art and probably changes in the use of buildings. Such a standard would do much to overcome the conditions which have been responsible for the present unsatisfactory condition. A few illuminating officers, with country-wide contacts, became conscious of building wiring as a limitation of good lighting about 1924. After several years of study, investigation and consultation with an ever-enlarging circle of engineers, a plan was formed, and in the summer of 1928 the National Electric Light Association was asked to promote a movement for better wiring practice.

"Preliminary specification paragraphs were agreed upon in the spring of 1929. Immediately some of the illuminating engineers, especially those associated with electric utility companies began an informal application of the standards so embodied. The results were very gratifying. After a year's experience an extension of these paragraphs for commercial buildings was published by the National Electric Light Association. In the summer of 1931 a corresponding specification for industrial buildings was issued under the same auspices. Several interested groups and individuals undertook the preparation of corresponding specifications for residence wiring. In the fall of 1931 an industry committee was organized to coordinate the several undertakings into a single standard specification. This work is not yet completed, although the reports indicate that the end is in sight. The specifications for commercial and industrial structures are undoubtedly the best available expression of the needs felt by illuminating engineers for building wiring. While especially intended for the smaller installations, the quantities and principles are applicable to larger buildings. They have been used as a guide in hundreds and probably thousands of installations and all reports seem to indicate that they represent reasonable and proper standards.

"It is to be hoped that consulting engineers will familiarize themselves with these specifications, and subject them to criticism, and that out of this there may come generally accepted standards of wiring practice. This would strengthen the weak link in the system of electric lighting, and encourage a normal development along the lines of good economic engineering. The public could then look with confidence to its advisors in the

field of electric lighting, and be assured that good illumination, according to its needs can be had in any building constructed under responsible auspices."

WORKERS SHOULD PUSH USEC BILL ANEW

(Continued from page 532)

wages, to be paid to USEC until any notes of such borrowers have been paid.

8. USEC will be authorized to extend credits to licensed producers for the employment of additional workers to fill orders received. Credit certificates after orders have been filled, accompanied by purchasers' notes, will be honored by USEC and paid either in cash or by transfer of USEC bonds equal in value to the face value of such credit certificates.

9. USEC will be authorized to issue notes, debentures and bonds to the amount of not more than five times its initial capital of \$500,000,000 (thus providing a total revolving fund of approximately \$3,000,000,000).

10. USEC will be authorized to make loans to railroads and other essential enterprises to finance deferred maintenance of existing properties essential to supply a future demand for necessary goods or services; the amount of such loans not to exceed an aggregate of \$250,000,000. This will stimulate the immediate employment of several hundred thousand men.

11. Where state or municipal relief agencies apply for credits to meet charitable relief needs for those incapable of self-support, after the exhaustion of other sources of relief, credits may be extended upon the notes of such state or municipal bodies, if the credit facilities of USEC have not been exhausted, to the extent of not more than \$250,000,000.

ELECTRICAL WORKER HITS UNINTELLIGENT ACTION

(Continued from page 527)

should not carry with it the veto power only, it should impose the responsibility of initiative.

Individual freedom of action, and local self-government are good political slogans, but their practical applications are seldom achieved, if we think that by voting in our municipal elections we are having a voice in the administration of its affairs. It is just another one of those myths that satisfies our ego.

I think we should have a general staff directing the policies of this organization in every locality, assisted by a corps of intelligent investigators ascertaining the facts pertaining to the trade, taking those facts and moulding the mental attitude of the members.

Pay no attention to the politicians who do not fit into the new system. Very often too much reliance is placed in the officers of the local by the partly informed International Office. Let's adopt a little philosophy from Amos and Andy "check and double check", and not waste so much time admonishing a few incorrigibles. They are like the poor—

we will always have them with us; rather apply ourselves to the task of giving information and encouragement to the men who are seriously thinking about the future of our organization. There is just as large a percentage of home-loving, serious-minded, intelligent men in the I. B. E. W. as there is in any organization existing in America today.

Inaugurate a system of mobilizing that intelligence and the moral influence it can exert, developing it along the lines that no society can achieve permanent success without the active cooperation of its members and you will have a dynamic force whose influence will be a factor in the industrial and social life of the nation.

WHAT SHOULD WORKER DEMAND IN HIS HOUSE?

(Continued from page 528)

ing to the experienced builder. At present costs, not less than two receptacles in addition to ceiling or bracket fixtures should be provided for each room. The kitchen and living room should have more. On account of the fire hazards all wiring should be installed by licensed electricians of skill and experience.

In most cities the electric power rates now place electric cooking

and other services within the reach of the man of moderate means. This possibility should be investigated by every prospective home builder so that the proper sized power lines may be installed while the home is being built. Provision should be made for electrical conveniences such as iron, toaster, electric refrigerator, oil burner, vacuum cleaner, fans, washing machine, radio, etc., that they may be carried on the power circuits at a lower service cost and with greater safety.

Built-in cabinets in the kitchen add greatly to the resale value of a house, and the sink should be placed beneath a window or near a window.

While many other facilities and niceties of construction might be mentioned as desirable, these minimum standards listed by a large builder of homes are worthy of note by every prospective home builder or buyer. The wage earners of this country should not be content with houses that are not modern, nor should they be deluded into investing in any type of flimsy construction.

A colt you may break but an old horse you never can.

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3	A-J, 30311-30362	94	690730 690735	197	583858 583870	324	633656 633664	492	538016 538066
3	B-J, 533-534	95	640519 640532	200	509895 509955	325	675009 675046	493	666695 666708
3	C-J, 1477-1479	96	200619 200693	203	630664 630668	326	599879 599890	494	227035 227060
3	D-J, 54	96	396796 396897	204	237391 237414	328	85632 85670	497	204235 204242
3	A-3-H, 309	98	276912 279120	205	174361 174371	329	55749 55769	501	95221 95243
3	A-4-H, 7421-7433	98	544131 544959	207	688154 688159	332	351547 351609	501	666934 667195
3	O-A, 1999-2064	99	662428 662585	210	451476 451500	333	464152 464250	501	123965 124021
3	X-G, 7063-7151	100	36909 36909	210	683251 683303	334	691332 691333	502	672927 672946
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644	632826	632847	732	439861	439932	912	459682	459750	103-31578-31585.
646	47478	47483	734	541322	541435	912	679501	679514	164-226396-440.
648	455882	455944	734	82811		914	169907	169921	186-34639-34640.
649	534921	534950	735	663288	663292	915	75939	75944	236-661345-350.
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666	452846	452930	772	702377	702379	956	83725	83736	820-50639-50640.
668	74711	74727	773	77676	77700	958	657393	657397	854-81306.
669	241726	241731	773	622201	622210	963	38803	38815	970-694585.
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676	83139	83149	784	639076	639095	972	665223	665227	3-O.A. 2025, 2046.
677	89737	89746	787	916473	916487	978	74514	74522	X-G. 7081, 7111.
680	706300	706305	792	707251	707257	981	677233	677248	11-171693, 716.
680	144643	144646	794	631429	631500	995	632191	632206	17-749247.
681	741702	741721	794	658501	658534	996	65148	65153	20-67707-67708.
683	80359	80391	798	954753	954764	1025	973177	973180	288073, 085, 100.
684	639075	639100	802	675592	675601	1029	790092	790100	470746.
685	603859	603883	809	49612	49616	1029	620701	620727	25-555878, 914-915.
686	177281	177301	811	64600	64604	1032	768272	768289	28-300431, 434, 553.
688	18703	18708	817	666258	666515	1036	446236	446248	28-476141, 678869.
691	6877	6898	817	127742		1037	565981	566090	40-243467, 497, 499.
694	546897	546944	819	75747	75763	1047	169404	169429	502, 751810, 817.
695	59003	59020	820	50641	50648	1054	37352	37368	857, 885, 897.
697	288205	288374	835	80244	80250	1057	482540	482542	48-588702, 717, 731.
697	590304	590417	838	69889	69900	1072	858761	858778	50-758283.
699	42149	42159	840	622806	622818	1086	341672	341701	64-624959.
701	45374	45425	842	624937	624943	1091	636606	636680	65-755405, 433.
702	740809	740911	850	746291	746297	1095	82271	82299	68-598779.
704	212750	212765	854	205427	205445	1099	787811	787824	87-679333.
707	196253	196302	854	81307		1101	341835	341847	98-278050.
707	6961	6975	855	4250	4261	1105	658298	658304	103-126543-546, 548.
709	89121	89129	857	4575	4591	1108	81695	81701	104-551321.
710	653780	653796	858	140222	140250	1118	914		129-314872.
711	514865	514924	858	52807		1118	77205	77225	130-609729, 747.
712	368471	368501	858	30301	30332	1131	38581	38590	131-26856.
713	786751	786933	862	80869	80891	1135	614270	614282	143-6718.
713	571391	571500	863	46475	46488	1141	21927	21937	196-131979-980.
713	115741	115780	864	665321	665409	1141	241370	241389	214-590088-119.
713	3140	3148	865	458080	458148	1141	638458	638488	321-58367-58369, 371.
716	289761	289764	865	10236		1144	81335	81338	375.
716	593421	593585	869	441112	441123	1151	460047	460050	494-226996-227000.
717	533398	533457	870	203217	203240	1151	657901	657903	559-85816.
717	9767	9772	873	364473	364481	1154	4523	4525	584-495429-430, 487.
719	82940	82969	885	57538	57560	1154	629905	629925	498.
722	549804	549815	885	30627		1156	667540	667666	617-50403-50405.
723	741848	741895	886	280906	280928	1156	92255	92257	912-459671-680.
725	231947	231976	892	637244	637262				1154-4518-4520.

THE GENERAL STRIKE—LABOR'S TRAGIC WEAPON

(Continued from page 536)

ment, illustrate the political type of strike.

The general strike with an economic motive may, however, become political. The strike in Seattle in 1919 began as a sympathetic strike against the reduction in wages of the metal workers. Similarly, the general strike in England in 1926 began as a sympathetic strike against a reduction in wages of the miners. But in a short time, the government, in its effort to maintain the flow of essential supplies, finds itself fighting the strike and thus the impression is created that it is a strike against the government with a political purpose in view rather than against the employers.

The revolutionary type of general strike seeks the overthrow of the existing economic system. It has had its clearest formulation in the writings of the French, Italian and Spanish syndicalists and of the I. W. W. in the United States. Only in Russia, however, has it been tried with success although France and Italy have also had general strikes with a revolutionary purpose.

Failure of General Strikes

Mr. Crook's story shows that the general strike has seldom been a successful weapon of labor. It is at best a two-edged weapon, likely to harm the working class more swiftly and grievously than any other section of society. Its use calls into play all enemies of labor and makes for the organization of the entire community against the laboring class. The effectiveness of recent general strikes has been greatly reduced by the formation of emergency organizations to

maintain the elementary functions of the community. Thus during the British strike in 1926 there was formed the Order for the Maintenance of Supplies. The Technical Emergency Corps was created to fight the strike in Germany, and the Committee of One Thousand in Winnipeg. Since the element of time is the most important factor in the success of general strikes, these organizations to maintain supplies and other services prolong the strike and thus cause the defeat of the workers.

The author's conclusions emphasize that the general strike has been a tragic weapon of labor; that it is sure to fail, first, because the forces of non-striking citizens have shown themselves capable of preventing a complete paralysis of all social life and, second, because many essential social services are less complicated than had been assumed and that they can, in an emergency, be operated by only partly trained workers.

Nevertheless, the general strike has not been used for the last time—it will be used again, always as a last desperate weapon whenever labor finds itself opposed and oppressed by the massed forces of capital and government.

Mr. Crook has written on a difficult subject in an interesting way. His point of view is broadly sympathetic to labor and labor problems.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 542)

ferred so hideously that they MUST be learning to think for themselves.

There is a large group of employers who seem genuinely convinced of the soundness of labor's position, yet who

declare that they cannot accede to labor's demands because of cut-throat, anti-social, non-union competition. Unions at present cannot afford the expense of an organizing campaign, cannot take the responsibility for more members for whom they may not be able to provide jobs.

But the time is coming—how far away it is we cannot say—when widespread organization, with collective bargaining, must enter into the situation to bring order into industrial chaos, to protect the worker and consumer, and to speed the forces of recovery.

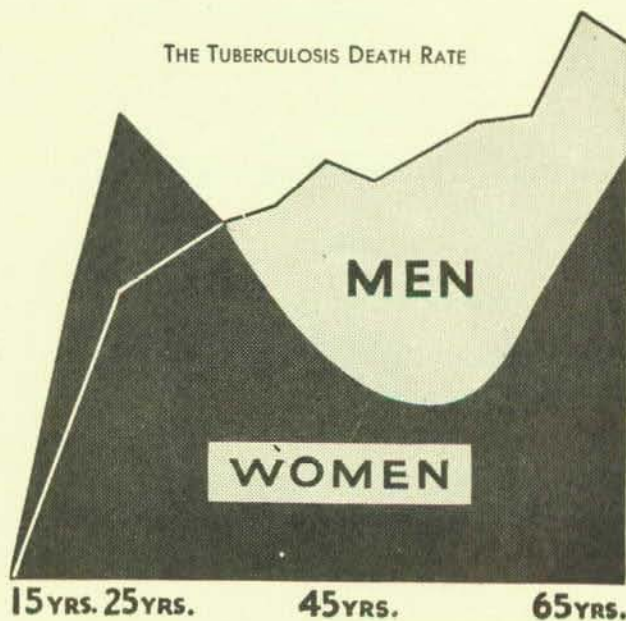
We women are looking forward to that day. We can help to preserve existing organization by our loyalty, we can help to educate those around us so that they will be ready to do their part in the dawn of a new opportunity.

In a little while, at longest, you will be dead. The gentle rain at night will patter down upon your earthen roof and the morning sun will seek you out in vain. In a little while nothing that you have done will remain to show that you ever lived. Before that time comes do something for humanity! Make posterity your debtor by helping to bring about a better civilization. Even at that, you may not be remembered. What of it? Is every drop in the ocean remembered by those who see the ocean? Yet every drop in the ocean, had it the power to speak our tongue might say: "I am the ocean, for had I not the power to be, the ocean could not be."—Allan Benson.



Flatten the Peaks

Needlessly, year after year, tuberculosis takes its great toll. No other disease kills as many persons in the most productive period of life—15 to 45. Examine the peaks. Startling? Yes, for tuberculosis can be avoided and cured. Help flatten these peaks. Your health tomorrow may depend on your assistance today.



BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS

THE NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES



WHEREAS in simpler matters—like shoemaking—we think only a specially trained person will serve our purpose, in politics we presume that every one who knows how to get votes, knows how to administer a city or a state. When we are ill, we call for a trained physician, whose degree is a guarantee of specific preparation and technical competence—we do not ask for the handsomest physician, or the most eloquent one; well, then, when the whole state is ill, should we not look for the service and guidance of the wisest and the best?

PLATO.

